

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVII.—NUMBER 36.
WHOLE NUMBER 1393.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL O. M. POE, U. S. A., has returned to Detroit from a visit to Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT E. S. CURTIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, was a visitor to Kittery Point, Me., this week.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., is to make an extensive tour to the West and Northwest.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SHOLLENBERGER, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Ft. Union, N. M.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Art., left Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday, to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT T. F. DAVIS, 15th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Randall, S. D., from a tour at Fort Buford.

CAPTAIN H. K. BAILEY, U. S. A., has returned to Los Angeles, Cal., from a trip to Fort Apache, Arizona.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. F. MASON, U. S. A., on leave from the West, is visiting friends in New York City.

MAJOR S. T. NORVELL, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned on promotion to station at Fort Grant, Ariz.

CAPTAIN A. R. CHAPIN, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Yates, N. D., from a fortnight's leave.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., lately visiting at Old Point Comfort, is a recent guest at the Grand Hotel, N. Y. City.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Tuesday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN D. F. CALLINAN, 1st U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from the Presidio of San Francisco, is visiting in Columbus, Ohio.

COLONEL J. F. WADA, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is on a few weeks' leave from Fort Reno, and will return there about the middle of May.

CAPTAIN E. J. MCCLERNAND, 21 U. S. Cavalry, has relinquished on promotion his position as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. John Gibbon.

CHAPLAIN O. E. HERRICK, U. S. A., who was retired for age April 24, is preparing to leave Old Point Comfort, Va., for his permanent home.

LIEUTENANTS C. H. GRIERSON and John A. Perry, U. S. A., are now aides attached to Gen. Grierson, on his promotion, instead of acting aides, as heretofore.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON CHARLES WILLCOX, U. S. A., will remain at Fort Columbus for a few weeks before starting for his new post of duty, Fort Bowie, Arizona.

ADJUTANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave, previous to his departure for San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, 23d U. S. Infantry, lately relieved as A. D. C. to Gen. Miles, will spend a few months on leave and then join his company at San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT L. P. DAVISON, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has completed a tour of torpedo instruction at Willets Point, will shortly join his company at Fort Ontario, N. Y.

GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. Army, and possibly Gen. Sherman, will attend the reunion of the Third Army Corps to be held at Newburg, N. Y., on Monday next, May 5.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., expects to effect the transfer of his headquarters from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to St. Louis, Mo., by the end of this or early next week.

CAPTAIN A. L. MYER, 11th U. S. Infantry, who was injured some time ago by a carriage accident, has quite recovered and resumed command of his company at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Langdon will be much missed in San Francisco, as they have always exercised a generous hospitality while quartered at the Presidio.

CAPTAIN L. A. LA GARDE, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, has been obliged to relinquish duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mon., on account of sickness, and will spend a few months on leave to recuperate.

THE marriage of Lieut. G. P. Ahern, 25th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Gili, stepdaughter of Capt. R. F. Bates, 15th U. S. Infantry, was to take place at Fort Clark, Tex., on Wednesday of this week, April 30.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TENNETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Augusta, is to operate in Georgia and South Carolina to secure likely young Southerners for Col. H. W. Closson's regiment, 4th U. S. Artillery.

THE retirement of Capt. Wm. Krause, 31 U. S. Infantry, promotes 1st Lieut. Walter Gerlach to captain and 2d Lieut. Omar Bundy to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Gerlach is a veteran whose service dates from 1866, and has been regimental quartermaster since Jan. 20, 1888.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to the presentation of a portrait of the late Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., to the Military Academy, by Mr. Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, says: "Mr. Baird's gift is made peculiarly appropriate by the fact that it is made by a fellow citizen of General Meade and by one whose father was a graduate of West Point, and whose brother, now dead, served upon General Meade's staff during the war."

GENERAL R. B. HAYES is visiting in Bermuda, the guest of General Hastings.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to Mojave, Cal.

CAPTAIN C. E. HARGROVE, 5th U. S. Inf., on leave from Texas, is visiting friends in New York City.

CAPTAIN M. W. LYON, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has taken up his residence in Omaha, Neb.

MAJOR-GENERAL PALMER, Royal Engineers, arrived in New York City this week from Liverpool.

LIEUTENANT E. P. PENDLETON, 23d U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Porter, N. Y.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHARP, 17th U. S. Infantry, expected to leave Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., this week, on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. M. TRUITT, 21st U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Brooke, has left Omaha to spend a few weeks on leave.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Inf., left Buffalo on Saturday on a short visit to friends prior to starting for Texas.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, visited friends in New York and at Governor's Island this week.

COLONEL J. C. MCKEE, surgeon, U. S. A., was to leave Philadelphia this week to spend until about the middle of June on leave.

CAPTAIN H. P. PERRINE, 6th U. S. Cav., having been found unfit for active service, will continue his residence at Trenton, N. J.

CAPTAIN J. M. ROPES, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has left Salem, Mass., for a visit to Corpus Christi, Texas, in the hope of benefiting his health.

WE regret to learn of the serious illness of Major O. E. Michalsis, Ordnance Department, commandant of Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.

LIEUTENANT J. L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Art., left New Orleans on Tuesday for upper Mississippi, to assist in the relief of sufferers from the floods.

COLUMBUS, INDIANA, having been found an unproductive field for recruits, Lieut. H. E. Robinson, 4th U. S. Inf., has returned to Louisville.

LIEUTENANT E. P. BREWER, 7th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at David's Island, U. Y. H., to conduct recruits to the Indian Territory, etc.

COLONEL T. M. ANDERSON, 14th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Anderson have been visiting relatives at Santa Barbara, and have gone from there to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, seems from notices in the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*, to be achieving remarkable success at Cornell College, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT F. H. FRENCH, 19th U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Porter, N. Y., on Monday, and will take charge of the quartermaster and subsistence departments at that post.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM M. SWAINE, 22d U. S. Inf., was married April 23, at Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Ada M. Jones. The married couple will be "At Home," at Fort Keogh, Montana, May 5.

LIEUTENANT A. H. SYDENHAM, 8th U. S. Cav., was to be married at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, on Thursday of this week to Miss Helena Gaston, sister of Lieut. J. A. Gaston, 8th U. S. Cav.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, will relinquish special duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, in a few days, and join his new regiment on the Pacific Coast, just what station can not now be said.

LIEUTENANT R. P. DAVIS, 2d U. S. Art., arrived at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week to take charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at that post, in succession to Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, 5th Artillery.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., responded for "The Regular Army and the memory of our friend, General Crook," at the recent banquet at Milwaukee, given by the Light Horse Squadron on its 10th anniversary.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of the National Guard of Wisconsin, is to report to Governor Board of that State for duty in connection with the Guard until Sept. 1 next. In order to do so he will relinquish duty at Chicago.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, and Major John L. Rodgers, U. S. A., returned to San Francisco, April 23, from their visit to the East. The *Alta* says: "The general being interviewed, said the idea of coast defense is growing stronger in the East, and did not know when he would be transferred to the Missouri division."

THE N. Y. *Tribune* having stated that Captain Smad, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, in one of the battles of the Peninsula campaign, had his head cut clean from his shoulders by a cannon ball—the only instance of the kind known during the war—Rudolph Fitzpatrick calls attention to the fact that at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, Col. Garesche, Gen. Rosecrans's chief of staff, was decapitated by a solid shot within a few feet of Gen. Rosecrans, who, at the moment, was giving orders relating to changes in the line made necessary by circumstances.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* summing up the Army Register for 1890, says: "There is one man on the list who deserves special notice. Michael Moore entered the service as a musician in 1812, and was discharged in 1817. In 1819 he re-enlisted as a musician, serving with slight interruption until 1840. In 1841 he was made sergeant of Company B of music boys, and served for 25 years. In 1870 he was promoted to be 2d lieutenant and was retired in the same year. He has been on the rolls for 78 years, and has beat the drum through three wars. This is a record that is not likely to be surpassed." And, we are glad to be able to add, the old gentleman still lives hale and hearty in Brooklyn, surrounded by his family, and enjoying, with his wife, a peaceful old age.

MAJOR H. A. THEAKER, 15th U. S. Infantry, is expected at Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., towards the end of next week.

CAPTAIN WIRT DAVIS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was to start from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., this week on a four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, was to leave the Indian Territory this week to spend May and June on leave.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sheridan, were to move this week from the Paxton, to 2106 Douglas Street, Omaha.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, lately at Hot Springs, Ark., will continue on leave until further orders to await retirement.

COLONEL CHARLES G. BARTLETT, 9th U. S. Infantry, is expected East towards the end of May to spend June and part of July on leave.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, was in Washington, D. C., this week attending a session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

CAPTAIN GEORGE M. RANDALL, 23d U. S. Infantry, late of Chicago, is to locate at Indianapolis, temporarily, and look up recruits for the military service.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d U. S. Infantry, will remain at Fort Mackinac, Mich., until about May 15, and then start to join his company at San Antonio.

CAPTAIN F. A. BOUTELLE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Camp Sheridan, Wyo., from a short visit to Washington on matters connected with the Yellowstone Park.

LIEUTENANT J. A. COLE, 6th Cavalry, and Mrs. Cole, nee Miss Tupper, took passage for Antwerp on the steamship *Freeland* April 23. They will spend the summer abroad.

CAPTAIN G. W. DAVIS, 14th U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave in Chicago for some time past, is expected to rejoin his company at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in June next.

CAPTAIN HARRY O. PERLEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., late of Fort Wayne, Mich., is visiting friends in and near Philadelphia, preparatory to starting for California next week with the 5th Art.

MISS MARIE SCHENCK, who has been spending March and April at Fort Monroe, Va., the guest of Mrs. Lieut. John H. Gifford, returned to her home, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, the early part of the week.

LIEUTENANT R. P. DAVIS, 21 U. S. Artillery, was expected at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week as the vanguard of the two batteries of his regiment, soon to go there from Fort Wadsworth.

LIEUTENANT R. M. BLATCHFORD, 11th U. S. Inf., after a few months' tour of duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., bade good-bye to friends there this week, preparatory to rejoining his company at Madison Barracks.

GENERAL FRANCIS FESSENDEN, U. S. A., of Portland, Me., is a recent visitor to San Francisco and the recipient of many attentions. The *Alta* refers in glowing terms to his distinguished services during the war.

THE statue of Gen. Sheridan to be erected in Washington, D. C., by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be placed on the reservation on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 14th streets.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MACKLIN, quartermaster 11th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Madison Barracks, N. Y., from a visit to his son, Corp. Edgar A. Macklin, Battery A, 5th Artillery, who is stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

A BERLIN despatch says that one of our attachés there, being forbidden by the station master to enter a train, which had started, struck him with his cane, and has now a civil action brought against him, because as attaché he cannot be arrested.

THE engagement of Miss Elizabeth Almy, of Salt Lake City, to Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th U. S. Cavalry, stationed in Wyoming, is announced. Miss Almy has visited Omaha for several seasons, having been the guest of Mrs. Gilbert Hitchcock.—*Omaha Excelsior*.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER, 5th U. S. Artillery, relinquished duty with his regiment this week, preparatory to retirement. The good wishes of his fellow officers go with him. He has been an artillery officer, in active service, for almost 30 years, and has a most excellent record.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., comes gallantly to the defence of West Point and Lieut. Steele in the Wild matter through the columns of the *Wisconsin*. He shows that Lieut. Steele was not much to blame in the matter, but has been made the victim of a lying seeker for notoriety and the newspaper to make the most of a sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO is very glad to have Gen. Miles back again, says the *Report*, "and sorry that his promotion to a major general is to result in his speedy assignment to another and larger field of labor. Chicago is to gain what San Francisco will lose. The Windy City must be congratulated. During his sojourn here he has taken as keen an interest in the welfare and progress of the city as though he were an old citizen of it and were going to spend his life here; and his interest has been as intelligent as though he had lived all his life here."

A World despatch from Atlanta, Ga., April 26, says: "The most notable gathering of Confederate commanding officers since the war took place here to-day, the central figure of which was Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. The occasion was the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead. It was the 25th anniversary of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. The memorial oration was delivered in the Opera House by Col. J. S. C. Black. When Gen. Johnston drove up the surging multitude pressed in on him, unbitten the horses, and lifting up the carriage carried it around several squares. The ovation affected Johnston to tears."

LIEUTENANT W. D. WRIGHT, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was officially dropped as a deserter April 28, 1890.

CAPTAIN W. P. ROGERS, 17th U. S. Infantry, has gone to York, Pa., to see what material for military service that locality furnishes.

MAJOR J. H. LORD, U. S. A., will return next week to Governor's Island from a few weeks' sojourn at Hot Springs, Ark. He is much improved in health.

LIEUTENANTS S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Allen, will remain at New York until the latter part of August next, and then go to Fort Monroe, Virginia.

CAPTAIN JOHN DE B. W. GARDINER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., recently at Fort Supply, I. T., is due at Fort Leavenworth in a few days for examination for retirement.

LIEUTENANT S. C. VEDDER, 19th U. S. Infantry, who has been on sick leave for some time past at Fairfax Court House, Va., will, it is expected, join his company at Fort Mackinac, Mich., towards the end of May.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELTON has so far recovered from his recent serious illness as to be able to leave Washington for Fort Monroe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kelton. He is still weak, and it will probably be some weeks before he is able to resume his official duties.

It was one of the late General Kilpatrick's dashing campaigns. The command was preparing to encamp after a long ride, and there was a casting about for water supply. Scouts had been sent in all directions, but there had been no encouraging finds reported. Among these scouts or prospectors was an Irishman, who well filled the place of a headquarters' cook, body servant to the general, and also of wit in general to the command. He was a prime favorite with all by reason of his constantly bubbling spirits and fun, and Kilpatrick especially rather doted on him. Presently this man returned, and exclaimed as he came into the presence of Kilpatrick, "General, I had great luck, indeed. I discovered a lake!" "Ah, that is great news, indeed; and where is it, my good man?" "In the bottom of the coffee-pot, sir, and divil a shtop can I put to it."—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. S. GREENE, U. S. N., is a recent visitor to Chicago.

PRIVATE SECRETARY RAYMOND returned to the Navy Department May 1 after a week's absence in Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR THOMAS J. TURNER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Turner, lately at Coldwater, Mich., are visiting in Minneapolis.

CAPTAIN L. DE SALDAUBA DA GAMA, of the Brazilian Navy, registered at the Buckingham Hotel, N. Y. City, on Wednesday.

LIEUT. COMDR. C. H. WEST, Paymaster George H. Read, and Comdr. John Schouler registered at the Navy Department this week.

LIEUTENANT THEODORE PORTER, and Ensign Ernest Wilkinson, U. S. N., have joined the Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS E. GREENE, U. S. N., was married April 23 at Janesville, Wis., to Miss Ida Isabella Davies, daughter of E. H. Davies, Esq. The ceremony was performed at Trinity Church in the presence of many relatives and friends.

The many friends of Miss M. C. Winslow, daughter of the late Admiral John A. Winslow and of Mrs. Winslow who died recently, are endeavoring to obtain for her a continuance of her mother's pension. We sincerely hope their efforts may be successful.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY has been visiting in Brooklyn this week, and on Sunday afternoon presented a National flag, on behalf of Rankin Post, G. A. R., to the Sunday School of St. Peter's Church. The Secretary made an eloquent address, which was responded to by Father Frassoli.

ADVISES from Honolulu announce that on March 14th the King gave a luau at his boathouse in honor of Mrs. J. Corwin, wife of the Paymaster of the U. S. S. *Nipsic*. Commander Edwin M. Shepard of the U. S. S. *Mohican* and Naval Cadet Wm. W. Phelps were presented to his Majesty at Iolani Palace, March 14. On March 17th Mr. John Corwin, Paymaster of the U. S. S. *Nipsic* and Mrs. Corwin entertained his Majesty the King at dinner at the Hawaiian Hotel. The U. S. S. *Mohican* left Honolulu April 8 for Samoa.

At Chester, Pa., on April 24th, there was held at the Holly Tree Hall an "Art Entertainment by Chester Council, Royal Arcanum." Captain Henry Clay Cochran, U. S. M. C., instructed and delighted the audience present by a lecture with stereopticon views illustrating a trip to the Paris Exhibition. The Delaware County *Advocate* compliments Capt. Cochran's descriptive powers, saying that his hearers were "spell-bound, in spite of hard, uncomfortable chairs," and that "Chester has reason to be proud of him," as she should be, since "he is always ready to give his time and talents for her good."

The New York *Sun* says: Two of the most interesting figures in the naval court which is trying Captain McCalla are Rear Admiral Harmony and Capt. Henry Erben. Next to the Admiral, Captain Erben is the veteran of the court, and consequently, as befitting his rank, he holds the seat of honor on the Admiral's right at every session. The two old sea dogs are almost life long friends. They are very nearly of the same age (they were born three days apart—Harmony Sept. 3d, and Erben Sept. 6th, 1832), and have grown white haired in Uncle Sam's service. Both have seen the liveliest kind of service during the Civil War. Capt. Erben doesn't love a joke a bit less than his superior officer, and when things get tedious at the court martial they turn and chaff each other. Nothing pleases the Admiral more than to catch Capt. Erben a few minutes late when the session opens for the day, and when the Captain gets one on the Admiral he is mightily tickled. They have both been pretty alert for the last few days, and as matters stand now it is about an even thing between them.

SECRETARY TRACY has been at his home in Brooklyn this week. He was slightly indisposed for several days, but is now much better, and will probably resume at the Navy Department on Monday next. Commodore Ramsay has been acting in his absence.

LIEUTENANT B. A. FISKE, U. S. Navy, contributes to the *Forum* for May an excellent article entitled, "The Naval Battle of the Future." Lieut. Fiske's discussion of the conditions that at present determine the character of naval contests is very interesting and instructive, but in the end he comes to the sage conclusion that "the only thing that can determine the real conditions of modern naval warfare is a modern naval war."

CAPTAIN McCALLA's counsel are finding a lively opponent in Lieut. Wm. H. Stayton, who is acting as an assistant to the Judge Advocate at the Court-martial. Lieut. Stayton is a slight young man who doesn't look a day older than thirty. He stands up before the gray-haired officers who form the court and argues his points so well that Lawyer Menzies has to bestir himself in consequence on behalf of Capt. McCalla. Lieut. Stayton graduated from Annapolis in 1881, and for the last three years has been one of the assistants in the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington. He graduated from the Columbian University, the law school of Washington, last year, having studied up during the spare hours he had when off duty. As the court was cleared the other day to decide an objection which Stayton had raised, Admiral Harmony turned to Capt. Erben, who sits on his right, and said with a laugh: "That Stayton's a great boy."—*N. Y. Sun*.

The duties of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department since the reorganization must indeed be onerous and wearing on the system. It was only a short while ago that several of the assistants, one after the other, broke down in health from over work and were forced to take a long rest; and now Paymaster General Looker, after only a few weeks' work, becomes seriously ill of nervous prostration, the result of over work. The sudden change in his life from comparative idleness as general inspector of the pay corps of the Navy to increased responsibility and constant labor as chief of the bureau has proved more than he could stand, and he has given away under the strain. Ever since his appointment as paymaster general he has been hard at work in an effort to reduce the workings of the financial business of the Navy to a more efficient system, and has been engaged both night and day. His physician has enjoined complete rest and quiet for some time, in order to relieve the terrible pains in his head which characterize his ailment.

In the speech of Medical Director D. Bloodgood, U. S. N., quoted from last week, he recalled the fact that of the 23 Presidents 13 had been soldiers, and added:

It is noticeable that from the Navy no Chief Magistrate has ever been drawn. I do not concede that this is to be regretted. I think that it rather redounds to the honor of that arm of the Government which I have the pleasure of representing here and now. In our Service proper there is no place nor time for politics. The duties of the officers, line and staff, carry them as representatives of the National authority across the seas and around the world. They are the diffused non-partisan representatives of our power, and they have successfully refrained from commending themselves to special political parties. To the President of the United States and to the laws which he represents the Navy, however, has been as loyal and as respectful, and on behalf of national rights and national authority—the Navy has been as efficient and faithful as either the Army or the civil populace. We can all, therefore, as soldiers or sailors or civilians heartily unite in honoring the toast and the sentiment, always to be honored, which takes into consideration the claims and the character, the position, the power and representative functions of the President of the United States.

CONSIDERING that Admiral Harmony and other officers of the McCalla court have been guilty of no offense, they should be saved from the "gruel and unusual punishment" of having such likenesses of them made public as those appearing in the *N. Y. Herald*. The picture of the handsome president of the court looks as much like him as does a ball of putty. Describing the opening of the Court on Monday, the *Herald* says:

Admiral Harmony, the president of the court, beamed with satisfaction as he entered the court room with a copy of the *Sunday Herald*, containing an excellent likeness of himself, in his hand.

Immediately following the admiral came bluff Captain Erben, the senior captain of the court-martial, who marched to his seat at the right of Admiral Harmony, and after saluting his chief and cheerily exchanging the greetings of the day with him, exclaimed:

"Well, Harmony, I don't see how it is that you got your picture in the *Herald* and I was left out. I'm a pretty good looking man myself. Guess it was because you are an admiral."

Admiral Harmony chuckled, and didn't seem at all displeased with the *Herald's* picture of him.

This only shows what a long-suffering and forgiving disposition Admiral Harmony has.

RECENT DEATHS.

The New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Surgeon Joseph Huggs, U. S. Navy, recounts his service, and says: "While serving he had the respect and confidence of his superiors, and the love of his brother officers. His kindly disposition gained him the friendship of all who knew him."

Chowfoot, chief of the Cree Indian Nation, the only chief who remained loyal during the Riel rebellion in the Canadian Northwest, and who was presented by Princess Louise with a gold medal in the name of the Queen for his loyalty, died April 26, at Gleichen, Man.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, died at Monroeville, O., a few days ago after a brief illness. Capt. Hamilton was at Monroeville when she died.

ROBERT J. WINDERS, who served in the Texas Rifle Volunteers, under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, in the Mexican War, died April 24, at San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. KATE A. MARVIN, daughter of the late Gen. E. B. Alexander, U. S. A., died at Summerville, S. C., April 23.

THE McCALLA COURT-MARTIAL.

THE effort of Commander McCalla's counsel to secure the rejection of the charge against him of conduct unbecoming an officer, proved unavailing, and Mr. Choate noted an exception. Mr. Menzies also entered an exception to the further ruling that testimony should be admitted as to the treatment by the accused of Louis Meyer, who was, it is alleged, threatened for smiling at the captain.

Mr. Menzies and Lieut. Stayton then locked horns in a contest over the question whether it was proper to admit testimony concerning the character of men who had not testified, and Mr. Stayton was this time thrown and the testimony was admitted. Sergeant Gallagher, U. S. M. C., accordingly testified that most of the men who had undergone punishments were a tough lot.

Captain Menzies here put a few questions to Gallagher.

"Have you had any service on other ships of the Navy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see anyone confined in a strait-jacket on any other ship than the *Enterprise*?"

"No, sir," said the marine promptly.

When Lawyer Menzies wanted to know whether Gallagher thought the punishments on board the *Enterprise* had been proper, Lieut. Stayton objected vigorously, and was sustained by the court.

Sergeant A. H. Monroe was next called as a corroborative witness. When it came to the cross-examination, Mr. Menzies wanted to know whether the ironing of the men was for punishment or as a restraint. Lieut. Stayton told the court that the witness was not competent to answer this question.

"You allowed just such questions yesterday," retorted Mr. Menzies.

"Our sense of liberality," replied Lieut. Stayton, sharply, "has caused us to allow too many questions already, but we are going to draw the line now."

"We are not asking any favors of the prosecution," put in Mr. Menzies sotto voce.

At Admiral Harmony's order, Mr. Menzies amended his question so that the witness was asked whether he had heard any orders given on board the ship stating that the men were ironed as a punishment. The witness hadn't heard any orders on the subject at all.

Captain Menzies also brought out the fact that Captain McCalla was accustomed to wear his side arms during quarters.

Sergeant of Marine Monroe testified further in response to a question by Captain Menzies, that he had served 13 years in the Marine Corps as officer and private and had never seen straitjackets used on any ship other than the *Enterprise* during that time.

Mr. Menzies endeavored to demonstrate that straitjackets were only used aboard the ship when the cell was occupied.

Witnesses were also cross-examined to show that no men had been injured physically by punishment. Lieut. Lemly testified to his experiences of punishment and discipline on board of the *Enterprise*. He was asked whether Commander McCalla was aboard ship on an occasion when punishment was inflicted by his order according to the entry in the log book. He responded that the officer of the deck was supposed to know when the captain went ashore, and that orders received from the executive officer were constructively the orders of the captain. In cross-examining Lieut. Lemly, the defense showed that they were proceeding upon a theory of conspiracy. He was asked if he had ever communicated in writing to any naval officer any of the matters he mentioned in his testimony. He replied: "I have never written to any naval officer, or to anyone who has communicated it to a naval officer, any of the things touching which I have testified."

"Nor to any member of the press?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Nor to any member of the press," Lieut. Lemly added that he had held no conversation with members of the press in regard to the affairs of the ship. The *Tribune* report says: "These replies were highly unsatisfactory to the defense. Mr. Choate's cross-examination of Lieut. Lemly, both yesterday and the day before, was of the most rigid kind, and the celebrated lawyer put forth, apparently, all his well known power. But the lieutenant met him at every turn. The conflict was watched with deep interest by the court and spectators. Mr. Choate is reported to have said afterward that Lieut. Lemly was the hardest witness he ever tackled."

In reply to a question by the court, Lieut. Lemly said: "The crew of the *Enterprise*, when she started, was as good a crew as I ever sailed with, and I have sailed on 15 different ships, but they soon became demoralized."

Chief Engineer Entwistle had seen men in strait-jackets, and had not heard the articles of war read aboard during the cruise, to the best of his remembrance. When Walker and Svaglick were on duty in the fire-room or engine-room, he was perfectly satisfied with the way in which they performed their duty. Mr. Choate in the cross-examination finally got him to admit that he had had trouble with Svaglick, and had recommended to the commander that he be disgraced.

"Then you think you were mistaken in what you said about Svaglick?" asked Mr. Choate. The chief engineer replied that he had only intended to speak of the way in which Svaglick did his work in the engine room.

"Then we can place about as much reliance on your other statements as on that in regard to Svaglick, can we?" asked Mr. Choate.

"You are the best judge of that," returned the chief engineer unflinching. Mr. Entwistle in answer to a question, said that he had written private letters both to people in the Navy Department and at Washington, in regard to the trouble he had had with Comdr. McCalla. He had been reported by the commander to the department, but it was purely an official matter, and he felt no anger or resentment.

Ensign Kline testified to having seen Ross in a straitjacket for several days, and Svaglick in a straitjacket, with his hands ironed behind them. On cross-examination, Mr. Kline said that he had been reported by Comdr. McCalla and had made a statement to the Department regarding the report. Further than this he had not written to any officer at Washington or elsewhere about the trouble on the *Enterprise*. Neither had he talked with members of

hundreds of their juniors jump over their head. Some legislation for their relief would not be dangerous; in the other case it undoubtedly would be, very.

PROMOTION BY SENIORITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE bill introduced by Mr. Spinola, of New York, is certainly a most excellent one. It provides that promotions in the staff corps be made by seniority, to include all grades. It should also apply to promotions in the line, to include all grades, especially in time of peace.

A colonel of the line who in time of peace is not fit to fill the place of brigadier general should be brought before a board and retired from Service.

Such a bill would certainly relieve the President and members of Congress from a great deal of annoying pressure and solicitation. At each vacancy that now occurs (for brigadier general) we witness a rush of such colonels as think they have any chance to the telegraph offices and to Washington. Political and social influence is brought to bear on members of Congress and on the President, and in the making of the appointment real merit counts but a small figure. "The longest pole gets the persimmon." Such officers as keep themselves well advertised in the newspapers, or who by marriage or by birth are related to those who carry influence in Washington, generally get there. The officer who is modest, does his duty in the Far West, and disdains to use political influence, or who has no recommendation save that of his superiors (earned by long, faithful and meritorious services), is overlooked and forgotten.

To remedy this and do justice to all alike, let all appointments (in time of peace) be by seniority. It would be better for the discipline of the Army; it would tend to subject the Army to less adverse criticism in the newspapers, for these scrambles for place do not look well to the public. It is very unsoldierly.

We need reform in this respect. As long as one officer uses political influence, all must needs do it, or get left out. There should be a law that "any officer of the Army or Navy, who through any Senator, member of Congress, or person connected with the administration, solicits from the President, or the War or Navy Departments, any preferment or promotion, or in whose interest any Senator, member of Congress, or person connected with the Administration appears, shall thereby be debarred from such preferment or promotion, and when it appears that such influence has been used in said person's behalf, said appointment shall not be confirmed." After long years of service, an officer's record is well known to the War Department. Should the President require information, he can get it there in case there is an appointment to be made to the staff corps. How few officers are appointed to the staff corps solely by reason of their fitness and through the recommendations of their superior officers?

A great deal of this political wirepulling is probably useless and therefore the more unseemly. How tired members of Congress must be of marching to the White House in behalf of certain officers, whose case is chronic. The cry of the good men is "Hands off." We stand on our record and what our superiors say of us.

A LINE OFFICER.

ENTERS A PROTEST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PLEASE allow me space in your paper to enter a protest. I have no ambition to begin a controversy, or exchange of personalities; and in order to turn away the wrath that may be coming from fifteen 10th Cavalry men, I wish to answer, as softly as I may, the impulsive champion of that regiment who writes from Auburn, Ala., in your last issue.

He is mistaken in his premises and his construction of my remarks. I have made no attack on the motives of these officers. My remarks touching regimental pride, etc., are intended for those to whom they are applicable, be they in the 10th Cavalry or elsewhere throughout the Service. There was a suggestion in my letter that the younger officers in the 10th—following the rule throughout the cavalry regiments—could not have had opportunity to gain much knowledge of their regiment as a regiment.

Notwithstanding his change of station with the regiment, an occasional "reunion," and his little flight touching "deeds in the field," "sterling worth," "emulated by their detractors," etc., my views on the point suggested above remain the same; and if they are objectionable to any one, I most positively decline any further discussion of them at long range, through the press.

Your correspondent at Auburn has probably descended to his greatest depth of sarcasm when he calls me an "individual." It is lost upon me, however, not having seen the letter referred to, and I will show him my forgiving disposition when we meet at the class reunion in June.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO., April 23, 1890.

A TOUCHING PROOF OF "CONVERSION."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE busy life of the editorial staff of the JOURNAL, occupied as they are with practical and technical things, may not give them leisure to note a touching spiritual experience of a former member of Jefferson Davis's cabinet. A gradually fading remembrance still lingers about the gray beard corners congenially occupied by your correspondent, that said cabinet, with its ambitious head, were working energetically to destroy not only the "constitutional system of the Government," but also the Government itself.

Let me then "in a spirit of love," as our dear brother Chadband would have said, invite the attention of your readers to the fact that Senator Reagan, late Postmaster General, C. S. A., "in obedience to a clear and strong conviction of duty," has "felt bound to do what he could to preserve the constitutional system of the Government in its purity," and not only so—"still there's more to follow"—but also "to restore, if possible, equality of right in all citizens, so that each should enjoy the fruits of his own labor."

In my active years I knew somewhat of the qual-

ity of your readers, and still account them bright and alert men. I do not, however, believe that one of them would infer from that truly lovely, not to say Peckaniffian, language that it was spoken in support of a bill to abolish all retirement laws for Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Judiciary. But we cannot too much admire it as proof of conversion. There were some who regretted in those old and obsolescent times, that the judiciary was not invoked to exercise its rightful prerogatives, as the Army, Navy and Marine Corps had done. Perhaps a sufficient reward is given to the nation for the non-exercise of the powers of the judiciary in the language herein quoted, "The speaker might not have been here to speak it." But how ungrateful to join the judiciary with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in view of that fact.

GRAY BEARD.

Doubtless Senator Reagan would take a more cheerful view of the Army if his son had not been "found" at the Military Academy. Even Senators have human passions.

IN MEMORY OF GRANT.

THE memory of Gen. Grant was fully honored April 27, his birthday, also on April 26 and 28, in many sections of the country. On April 26 a banquet at Delmonico's, New York City, was a great occasion.

Gen. Horace Porter presided, and at his right was Gen. W. T. Sherman, then Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Wager Swayne, and the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton. At Gen. Porter's left was the speaker of the evening, Joseph H. Choate, who told of the "Day We Celebrate." Gen. H. W. Slocum, Rear Admiral Braine, and Sen. R. B. Hayes, the Mexican Minister. An interesting episode of the evening was the entrance amid cheers of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Choate, clad in mourning.

Mr. Choate made an eloquent address and was followed by others. At the banquet given by U. S. Grant Post at Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Generals Howard, Woodford, Slocum, Porter and Swayne, and the Hon. Chas. A. Boutelle were the principal speakers. Gen. Howard, responding to the toast "Vicksburg—April 29, 1863," said:

"The Mississippi has immense bonds like that of Vicksburg, where, apparently, a short artificial canal may cut off a city from navigation. In the spring, over this vast region, many roads that are dry in summer become slimy and almost impassable, sometimes they are overflowed, and so all movement upon them has to be suspended for months."

Vicksburg was built upon a high bluff of some 20 miles in extent, more or less. We may call the upper part by the Yazoo, "Haines's Bluff," and the lower part, though not within the Vicksburg defenses proper, "Grand Gulf;" these bluffs, a sort of promontories, vary from 50 to 200 feet in elevation.

In the spring of 1863, Vicksburg was occupied by the army of Gen. Pemberton, who held Haines's Bluff above, Grand Gulf and Port Gibson below. His army was about 30,000 strong. He had a thorough system of fortification, well manned with cannon and well supported by infantry. Considering the nature of the country, above and below, it is no wonder that Jefferson Davis pronounced Vicksburg the "Gibraltar" of the Confederacy. Gen. Grant at the same time approaching from above had an army proper for field service of about 50,000 effectives, and a naval force, under Admiral Porter, of seven ironclads, besides abundant transports and barges.

Four plans of operations presented themselves. The first to cut off Vicksburg by a canal, so situated as to enable vessels to pass through it without being exposed to batteries at Vicksburg. The whole world pressed Grant to undertake this plan of operation; the canal was dug and partially finished, when in a day the gigantic Mississippi came in to demolish his work; and at the same time the Confederates by their counter plans, obstructed the issue of the canal.

The second was to break through the Yazoo pass and come through various channels into the Yazoo, take Fort Pemberton and operate against "Haines's Bluff," and the rear of Vicksburg. The results of this effort brought some relief, greatly frightened Mississippi farmers, but evidently was postponing the final object of the campaign.

The third plan, which was to pass into Lake Providence through the bayous and small streams, out into the Red river, and so operate with Banks coming up from Louisiana; with him, cross the Mississippi below, take Fort Hudson, and then sweep back again to the rear of Vicksburg. This plan does not seem to have been seriously considered. It was too long and too difficult, and would only serve for some contingent operations. In fact, it would but transfer the Vicksburg problem to Port Hudson with no greater chances of success.

But all the trials during this wonderful springtime, of Naval men and Army men, developed their strength and energy and brought to the surface their skill when finally (the 4th) the actual plan was adopted, namely: to move the several corps, by land, down the west side of the Mississippi to points opposite Grand Gulf; to have Grimeson with his cavalry sweep through Mississippi from Corinth southward, cut railroad communications, destroy bridges, supplies and all public property; while the gallant Admiral Porter was moving his fleet of gunboats, transports and barges, by night, down the swift Mississippi, to encounter a terrible fire from all the forts. After supplying the Army, to bombard Grand Gulf and transport Grant and his troops across from west to east to a practicable landing. Such was the plan laughed at by Confederates, opposed strongly and conscientiously by every prominent officer of Grant's Army, yes, opposed by Logan, McPherson, and even his close friend and best adviser, Gen. Sherman; yet that desperate measure was adopted and executed, and the river was crossed to Bruinsburg, where, a faithful colored man had told them, truly, there was a practicable road. Then followed at once the successful battle of Port Gibson; (Grand Gulf fell of itself); then Champion Hills; then Jackson; then Big Black. To relieve the pressure at the place of crossing, Sherman and Porter had made a demonstration above, at Haines's Bluffs; and then with extraordinary swiftness Sherman's force had returned to Milliken's Bend; descended the river; crossed to Grand Gulf, and participated in the Jackson campaign. The forces of the enemy that Grant met were, first, the able Confederate General, Joseph E. Johnston, with his relieving Army, which had advanced as far as Champion Hills. In two battles it was beaten and driven beyond the chance of return.

Big Black was Pemberton's desperate fight for Vicksburg. There were, after that, dreadful charges by Grant's men up the steep ravines, often into the very outskirts of the enemy; but he held his fort until hope of reinforcements had ceased. Yes, he held on till his supplies were exhausted, and then, knowing that it was useless to attempt to hold out longer, on the 4th day of July, 1863, he surrendered without condition to Gen. Grant. The Mississippi was ours and the Confederacy severed, the one part from the other, beyond hope of recovery.

In this accomplishment Gen. Grant had able assistance from officers and men of both Army and Navy; but the honor was his; there was a singular self-reliance in his planning, a remarkable persistency in his operations, and an ability in every direction, now clearly demonstrated to be Napoleonic in character.

We do well to cherish the memory of such a man, whom God helped more than men. Yes, let us rejoice to-night and yearly at this festival which marks the day of his birth.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.
REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 26, 1890.

John C. Fremont, of New York, late major-general, U. S. Army, to be major-general on the retired list of the Army.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., April 22, 1890.

Publishes promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the U. S., made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. 34, of April 5, 1890, and No. 57, of June 24, 1890, together with retirements and casualties.
[All heretofore published in the JOURNAL from time to time as made.]

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., April 29, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 378 and 173 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

378. The commanding officer of each artillery, cavalry, and infantry regiment may, on the first day of September of each year, nominate to the General Commanding the Army one subaltern for selection for detail at Willets Point, New York, for a course of instruction in torpedo service, commencing on the first day of December and ending on the first day of October following. The nominations thus made will be forwarded through the regular military channels.

173. On arrival of recruits at their destination, the clothing bags and haversacks, which they turn in, will be properly packed and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, for repairs and subsequent issue to recruiting depots.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., May 1, 1890.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An act for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the Army or Navy, during the War of the Rebellion.

II. An act authorizing the President to appoint and retire John C. Fremont as a major-general in the United States Army.

CIRCULAR 4, H. Q. A., April 25, 1890.

The following decision, published in paragraph 1, Circular, No. 3, April 15, 1890, from this office, is amended and republished as follows:

I. OFFICERS OF THE ARMY HOLDING CIVIL OFFICES.—Section 1223, Revised Statutes of the United States, is as follows: "No officer of the Army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and every such officer who accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office shall thereby cease to be an officer of the Army, and his commission shall be thereby vacated." Any officer created by State statutes is, within the spirit of the law quoted above, a civil office, and an officer of the Army on the active list cannot lawfully accept or hold such an office whether in State military organizations or otherwise.—[Decision Sec. War, March 18, 90, affirming former ruling of the department—701 A. G. O., A. O. P., 1890.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

[The amendment consists in the insertion of the words "on the active list" after the words "an officer of the Army," in the third line from the last of the decision.—ED. JOURNAL.]

CIR. 2, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, April 17, 1890.

Publishes instructions guarding the preparation of the target reports required by pars. 535 to 555, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

CIR. 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 21, 1890.

Publishes tabulated statement of reports of theoretical instruction to officers and enlisted men at posts and camps in the department during the months of January, February and March, 1890.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Under the authority conferred by act of Congress approved April 19, 1890, Major-General John C. Fremont, U. S. Army, is placed upon the retired list of the Army to date from April 28, 1890, the date of his appointment under the said act (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major J. P. Sanger, I. G., Dept. of Mo., will proceed to and inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officers stationed in Denver, Col.; thence to Fort Collins, Col., to inspect the military department of the Colorado Agricultural College thereat (S. O. 54, April 25, Dept. M.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M., will proceed to Mojave, Cal., on public business (S. O. 26, April 19, Div. F.).

Major S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Kansas City and return, on public business (S. O. 54, April 25, Dept. M.).

The following changes in the stations of commissary sergeants are made: Comy. Sergt. George S. Barker, Atlanta, Ga., having relinquished the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, will report to the C. O., Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Wm. D. Edwards, who will proceed to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. T., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Chas. P. Gillingham. Sergt. Gillingham will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Arthur J. Judd (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The troops in the Dept. M. will be paid, to include the muster of April 30, as follows: At the Ordnance Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by Col. W. A. Rucker, A. P. M. G.; at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T.; Hot Springs and Little Rock Bks., Ark., in the order named, by Maj. C. I. Wilson, paymaster; at Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Elbert, Tex.; Fort Supply, I. T., and the troops thereof in the field, and Forts Lewis and Crawford, Col., by

Major D. N. Baab, paymr.; at the Leavenworth Military Prison; Fort Leavenworth and Riley, Kas.; Camps at Guthrie and Oklahoma City, and Fort Reno and Camp Wade, I. T., by Major G. R. Smith, paymr. (S. O. 54, April 25, Dept. M.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Washington Bks., Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe to pay the troops to April 30 (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, D. P. M. G., will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Fort Wayne, Mackinac and Brady (S. O. 33, April 26, Div. M.)

Medical Department.

The ordinary leave granted Capt. Louis A. La Garde, asst. surg., Fort Assiniboine, is changed to a sick leave; and the extension of said leave on surgeon's certificate, is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry O. Perley, asst. surg., having reported, is granted a leave for 10 days (S. O. 97, April 26, Div. A.)

Leave for 1 month and 15 days is granted Lieut.-Col. James C. McKee, surg. (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles Wilcox, asst. surg., is detailed member of a G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus (S. O. 98, April 26, Div. A.)

Capt. John de B. W. Gardiner, asst. surg., will report to Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, president Army retiring board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the board (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. B. Davis, asst. surg., will proceed to Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., on public business (S. O. 99, April 30, Div. A.)

Capt. Harry O. Perley, asst. surg., under orders for Fort Mason, will accompany the batteries of the 5th Artillery proceeding from New York Harbor to the Division of the Pacific, May 8 (S. O. 100, April 30, Div. A.)

Capt. John O. Skinner, asst. surg., under orders for Fort Davis, will report to the C. O. Fort Wayne to accompany to the Dept. of Texas the portion of the 23d Infantry from that post, which is to be joined by one company from Fort Brady, with him to Texas (S. O. 100, April 30, Div. A.)

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, asst. surg., will accompany troops going from Fort Porter, N. Y., to the Dept. Texas. During the absence of Capt. Gardner the C. O. Fort Porter is authorized to employ a local physician (S. O. 102, May 2, Div. A.)

The C. O. West Point, N. Y., will grant a furlough for one month to Hopt. Steward Herman Harbers (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Act. Hopt. Steward Frank Auezaune, San Antonio, is transferred to Fort Clark (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. Texas will grant a furlough for one month to Hopt. Steward Peter J. Lally, San Antonio (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

Hopt. Steward Herman Harbers, West Point, will report the expiration of furlough to the C. O. Jackson Bks., to relieve Hopt. Steward William J. Edmunds, who will proceed to West Point for duty (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., will proceed from Governor's Island to the West Point Foundry, the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company's Works, and Sandy Hook, on public business in connection with the inspection of pneumatic dynamite guns (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 92, directing 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Gordon, O. D., to repair to Washington and appear May 13 before the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, is amended to direct him to appear before the board May 1 (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. J. B. Fuzitt, Fort Taylor, Fla., whose term of service expires May 25, will report to the C. O. St. Francis Bks., for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 99, April 29, Div. A.)

Signal Corps.

Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxwell (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell will report to Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, president Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the board (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John P. Finley, S. C., is relieved from duty at Boston, Mass., and will proceed, not later than June 1, to San Francisco, Cal., to relieve 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxwell, S. C., to enable that officer to avail himself of leave. Lieut. Maxwell, on the expiration of his leave, will proceed to Fort Riley and report for duty as instructor in military signaling and telegraphy (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Galveston, will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and assume charge of military and seacoast telegraph lines (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Prescott, Ariz., will assume charge of such additional telegraph lines and such special duties as may be assigned him by the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the President, in conformity with the provisions of section 1229, R. S., 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Signal Corps, is dropped from the rolls of the Army for desertion, to date from April 28, 1890 (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

1st Class Pvt. Dexter C. Grunow, Signal Corps, will proceed from Keeler, Cal., to San Francisco for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 58, April 28, Sig. Office.)

Chaplains.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about May 15, is granted Chaplain C. C. Pierce (S. O. 52, April 21, Dept. M.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about May 15, is granted Post Chaplain Wm. F. Hubbard (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave is extended 15 days (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain Osgood E. Herick, is announced. Chaplain Herick will repair to his home (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 83, as directs the transfer of Post Chaplain George W. Simpson from Fort Brown to Fort Missoula is revoked, and he will change his station, on or before June 1, from Fort Brown to Fort Shaw (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs. and G. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, B. I. and K, San Antonio, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H and L, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Sergt. Edward Lavelle, Troop E, Camp Pena Colorado, is transferred as a private to Co. E, 10th Inf. (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs. E. and G, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect Aug. 23, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Doran (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Aaron Mills is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and from further duty under the direction of the officers of the Interior Department in charge of the Geological Survey, and will report by telegram to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of Pacific for assignment to a station (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. C. P. Elliott is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Myer (S. O. 98, April 28, Div. A.)

The following have qualified as sharpshooters: Sergt. George W. Bulkeley, Corp. Hardin Rice, Privs. Louis Gebner and W. C. R. Matcham, D; 2d Lieut. T. H. Slavens, 1st Sergt. William Brinkmann, Sergts. J. T. Daniels and William Du Peron, and Corp. James Glynn, L.

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs. B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Bliss, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster at Dept. Hdqs. (S. O. 51, April 19, Dept. M.)

Major L. H. Carpenter will inspect one horse at Fort Myer, Va., for which the C. O. Troop B, 4th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 97, April 26, Div. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs. A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Capt. Henry P. Perrine, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, having reported, will proceed to Davis Island and report to conduct recruits ordered to the 13th Inf. (S. O. 79, April 22, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about June 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

2d Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., to take effect July 29, 1890 (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqs. A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The following promotions are announced: Stevens T. Norrell, from Captain, Troop M, to Major, to date March 25; William H. Smith, from 2d Lieutenant, Troop I, to 1st Lieutenant, Troop E, to date March 25. Major Norrell will proceed to Fort Grant and Lieut. Smith to Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 38, April 17, D. Ariz.)

The following have qualified as sharpshooters: 1st Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., and Trumpeter James Fletchner, K.

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Capt. George S. Grimes is detailed a special inspector of leather gauntlets at Fort Adams, for which 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 95, April 28, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

The batteries at Washington Barracks and at Fort McHenry will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for artillery target practice: Bats. A, E, and L, from Washington Barracks, and Bat. D from Fort McHenry, June 1, to remain until July 31. Bats. H and K from Washington Barracks, and Bats. G and I from Fort McHenry, Aug. 1, to remain until Sept. 30, 1890. Major Edmund C. Bainbridge is assigned to the command of the camp of the battalion at Fort Monroe (S. O. 98, April 28, Div. A.)

Lieut. Col. La Rhett L. Livingston will inspect ord. stores and C. and G. E. at Fort McHenry, for which the C. O. Bat. D is responsible (S. O. 100, April 30, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs. C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

The troops at Jackson Barracks, La., are authorized to wear an inexpensive straw hat during the warm season (S. O. 98, April 28, Div. A.)

Leave for two months, to commence about May 17, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 100, April 30, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about May 1, is granted Capt. Selden A. Day (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.) 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Major Tully McCrea and 2d Lieut. John D. Miley are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus (S. O. 98, April 28, Div. A.)

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "Considerable indignation was exhibited among the soldiers in reference to recent statements to the effect that the married men in the rank and file were clubbing together to hire an immigrant car to remove their families, and that many secret marriages had leaked out since the order for a change. This was flatly contradicted at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, though it is true it will be a hard pull for many of the encumbered privates to make the long jump."

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. A, E, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; D and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 15, is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett (S. O. 27, April 24, Div. P.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs. A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

Capt. William Krause, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, is retired from active service (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Philip Reade is relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Div. of Missouri, at Chicago, and will report to the Governor of Wisconsin for duty in connection with the National Guard of that State until Sept. 1, 1890, when he will join his company (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs. D, E, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson having reported the temporary branch rendezvous at Columbus, Ind., as non-productive, the same will be discontinued, and Lieut. Robinson will return to the main rendezvous at Louisville, Ky. (S. O. 80, April 23, Rec. Ser.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs. B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs. and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; J, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Upon his own application, approved by the company commander, Corp. John Green, Co. B, is reduced to the grade of a private soldier (Orders 27, April 29, Hdqs. 6th Inf.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. G. S. Young is detailed as assistant to the Chief Q. M. (S. O. 51, April 19, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. G. S. Young is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 52, April 21, Dept. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Alexander R. Piper is extended to include May 31, on account of sickness (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett is detailed to visit the camp of the militia of the State of Georgia at Augusta, Ga., during the period of its encampment, commencing June 16, 1890, for the purpose of giving instruction and of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; J, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The retirement from active service, April 23, by operation of law, of Col. Alfred L. Hough, is announced (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

The following have qualified as sharpshooters: Sergts. William Lockhart and J. P. Smith, D.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs. D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K, Oklahoma, I. T.

1st Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Union, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederick Woolley (S. O. 80, April 19, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison is relieved from duty at the Engineer School, Willets Point, to take effect May 1, and will proceed to join his company (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. R. M. Blatchford is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Niagara and will proceed to Madison Barracks and rejoin his company (S. O. 97, April 26, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; K, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.; C, Lower Brule Agency, S. D.

Capt. John M. Norvell, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; G, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B, Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; C, Camp Wade, near Kingsfisher, I. T.

Co. C is relieved from duty at Fort Reno, and will

proceed to Camp Wade near Kingsfisher, I. T., relieving Co. G, which will proceed to Fort Reno and take station (S. O. 51, April 19, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Flotober is relieved from duty at the University at Fayetteville, Ark., to take effect July 29, 1890 (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

At a meeting of the Literary Association, Co. K, 13th Inf., April 23, the following were elected: W. Belknap, president; Sergt. W. B. Lewis, secretary; Corp. John Black, treasurer. Co. K has one of the most prosperous literary associations in the Army.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdqrs., B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash., D. C. Townsend, Wash., I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth will grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. John K. Zimmerman, Co. I (S. O. 52, April 21, Dept. M.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdqrs., E. and F. Ft. Buford, N. D.; G. and H. Ft. Randall, S. D.; I. and J. Ft. Pembina, N. D.; A. and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. Ft. Barranca, Fla.; K. Jackson Barracks, La.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizer.
Hdqrs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. William P. Rogers, recruiting officer, Baltimore, Md., will establish a temporary branch rendezvous at York, Pa. (S. O. 81, April 24, Rec. Ser.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry S. Howe is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqrs., A. R. G. H. I. and K. San Antonio, Tex.; W. and F. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; C. and D. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Philip H. Remington is further extended six months on account of disability (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
Hdqrs., A. C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqrs., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for four months, to take effect when relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Dapray (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George M. Randall, having reported, will establish a temporary recruiting rendezvous at Indianapolis, Ind., about May 1 (S. O. 82, April 25, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. B. C. Morse, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Fort Mackinac, is authorized to remain at that post after the departure of his company until he has completed the transfer of public funds and public property (S. O. 97, April 26, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.
Hdqrs., A. D. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. E. and H. Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B. G. and K. San Carlos, Ariz.; I. Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, R. Q. M. (S. O. 39, April 19, D. Ariz.)

We are indebted to Sergt.-Major James W. Abbott, 24th Inf., for a neat roster of N. C. O., corrected up to April, 1890. Many of them are veterans, and we note that the senior sergeant, Benjamin Arms of Co. A, has held his warrant since Nov. 24, 1868.

(For Late Army Orders see page 684.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending April 26, 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Alfred L. Hough, 9th Infantry, April 23, 1890 (act June 30, 1882).

Captain William Krause, 3d Infantry, April 23, 1890 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Post Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, April 25, 1890 (act June 30, 1882).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., April 25. Detail: Major John H. Janeway, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington and Charles B. Vogdes, 2d Lieuts. Everett E. Benjamin, George W. Kirkman, and Sydney A. Croman, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 30, April 21, D. Cal.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., April 25. Detail: Major John H. Janeway, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington and Charles B. Vogdes, 2d Lieuts. Everett E. Benjamin, George W. Kirkman, and Sydney A. Croman, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Samuel L. Faxon, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 30, April 21, D. Cal.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 25. Detail: Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; Capt. Stanton A. Mason, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George H. Sauda, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., and Capt. Henry B. Osgood, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 29. Detail: Col. Henry M. Black, Capt. Richard I. Ekridge, 1st Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting, Charles H. Heyl, Edwin B. Bolton, Adjt., and J. Rozier Clagett, and 2d Lieut. Chas. B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 97, April 26, Div. A.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 30. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick and Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Baker, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. William P. Duval, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 98, April 23, Div. A.)

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., May 3. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson, Capt. William Bonis and William F. Stewart, 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson and Clarence Deems, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 100, April 30, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. William H. Bixby and Frederic V. Abbot and 1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., will assemble at Charleston, S. C., May 5, to report upon the complaints about the bridge of the New Bridge Company over the Ashley River near Charleston, S. C. (S. O. 22, April 25, C. E.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Pioneer Press says: General Ruger, U. S. A.,

April 25, received a letter from Major Carroll of Fort Custer, Mont., stating that the Indians of the Tongue River Agency were greatly excited over the expected appearance of a Saviour.

Some time ago the Indian interpreter at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in the Indian Territory, wrote in a personal letter to the interpreter at the Tongue River Agency that: "Cheyennes and Arapahoes here are greatly excited about a Christ coming in among some of the Northern tribes of Indians." In order to prevent trouble which might arise from some white man pretending to be the Christ going among the Indians and making trouble, General Ruger has detailed Major Carroll to proceed to the Tongue River Agency and sift the matter to the bottom, if possible.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.

A New Orleans despatch of April 29, referring to the sufferers by the floods, says: One ration per day will be given each needy adult and a half ration to each child. Capt. John F. Weston, U. S. A., who has charge of the Government distribution of aid, has apportioned 52,000 rations for Madison Parish and vicinity.

Governor Stone of Mississippi April 28 telegraphed Capt. Weston that he would wire him full information on which to base relief work from Vicksburg.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AND LIGHT BATTERY DETAILS.

The following transfers to and from the instruction batteries at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and to and from the light batteries, are ordered to take effect Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, respectively:

1st Artillery.—1st Lt. Adam Sleser, from Bat. C to Bat. F, vice 1st Lt. Frank S. Harlow, from Bat. F to Bat. C; 1st Lt. Geo. W. Van Deusen, from Bat. B to Bat. F, vice 1st Lt. John L. Chamberlin, from Bat. F to Bat. B; 2d Lt. Oscar I. Straub, from Bat. A to Bat. F, vice 2d Lt. Elmer W. Hubbard, from Bat. F to Bat. A; 1st Lt. Millard F. Harmon, to join his battery (G); 2d Lt. Fremont P. Peck, from Bat. I to Bat. F, vice 2d Lt. T. Bentley Mott, from Bat. F to Bat. I; 1st Lt. David Price, from Bat. I to Light Bat. E, vice 1st Lt. Clermont L. Best, Jr., from Light Bat. E to Bat. I; 1st Lt. John L. Chamberlin, from Bat. B to Light Bat. E, vice 1st Lt. Thos. C. Patterson, from Light Bat. E to Bat. B; 2d Lt. John L. Hayden, from Bat. B to Light Bat. E, vice 2d Lt. Chas. T. Menoher, from Light Bat. E to Bat. B; 2d Lt. Geo. W. Burr, from Bat. D to Light Bat. K, vice 2d Lt. John A. Towern, from Light Bat. K to Bat. D.

2d Artillery.—1st Lt. James E. Eastman, from Bat. D to Bat. I, vice 1st Lt. McDermott Crawford, Jr., from Bat. I to Bat. H, and 1st Lt. Meizer C. Richards, from Bat. H to Bat. D; 1st Lt. Edwin St. J. Greble, from Bat. B to Bat. I, vice 1st Lt. John H. Gifford, from Bat. I to Bat. B; 2d Lt. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, from Bat. G to Bat. I, vice 2d Lt. John Conklin, Jr., from Bat. I to Bat. G; 1st Lt. John T. Thompson, to join his battery (M); 2d Lt. Arthur F. Curtis, from Bat. C to Bat. I; 2d Lt. John Conklin, Jr., from Bat. G to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lt. Isaac N. Lewis, from Light Bat. F to Bat. G.

3d Artillery.—1st Lt. Ramsay D. Potts, from Bat. B to Bat. M, vice 1st Lt. Henry C. Dana, from Bat. M to Bat. B; 2d Lt. Henry C. Davis, from Bat. H to Bat. M, vice 2d Lt. Louis Ostheim, from Bat. M to Bat. H; 2d Lt. John D. Barrette, from Bat. E to Bat. M, vice 2d Lt. Archibald Campbell, from Bat. M to Bat. E; 1st Lt. George T. Bartlett, to join his property battery; 1st Lt. John R. Williams, from Bat. G to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lt. Charles W. Hobbs, from Light Bat. C to Bat. G; 2d Lt. Louis Ostheim, from Bat. H to Light Bat. C, vice 2d Lt. Ira A. Haynes, from Light Bat. C to Bat. H; 1st Lt. Geo. T. Bartlett, from Bat. L to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lt. Henry H. Ludlow, from Light Bat. F to Bat. L; 2d Lt. John K. Cree, from Bat. D to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lt. Elsieha S. Benton, from Light Bat. F to Bat. D.

4th Artillery.—1st Lt. Clarence Deems, from Bat. G to Bat. H, vice 1st Lt. Walter S. Alexander, from Bat. H to Bat. G; 1st Lt. Charles D. Parkhurst, from Light Bat. F to Bat. H, vice 1st Lt. Chas. L. Phillips, from Bat. H to Bat. A; 2d Lt. Lucien G. Berry, from Bat. L to Bat. H; 2d Lt. George F. Landers, from Bat. C to Bat. H, vice 2d Lt. Walter N. P. Darrow, from Bat. H to Bat. E, and 2d Lt. John E. McMahon, from Bat. E to Bat. C; 1st Lt. Peter Leary, Jr., from Bat. M to Bat. L, vice 1st Lt. Chas. L. Corthell, from Bat. L to Bat. M; 1st Lt. Adelbert Crookhite, from Bat. A to Light Bat. F, Sept. 1, vice 1st Lt. Chas. D. Parkhurst.

5th Artillery.—1st Lt. William P. Duval, from Bat. M to Bat. G, vice 1st Lt. Elbridge R. Bliss, from Bat. M; 1st Lt. Samuel E. Allen, from Bat. L to Bat. G, vice 1st Lt. William B. Homer, from Bat. G to Bat. L; 2d Lt. John W. Ruckman, from Bat. H to Bat. G, vice 2d Lt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, from Bat. G to Bat. H; 2d Lt. Charles B. Wheeler, from Bat. M to Bat. G, vice 2d Lt. William Lassiter, from Bat. G to Bat. M; 1st Lt. Elbridge R. Bliss, from Bat. M to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lt. Frank Thorp, from Light Bat. F to Bat. M; 1st Lt. Oliver E. Wood, from Bat. A to Light Bat. D, vice 1st Lt. William F. Hancock, from Light Bat. D to Bat. A; 2d Lt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, from Bat. H to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lt. Thomas Ridgway, from Light Bat. F to Bat. H.

The officers of the new detail for the Artillery School will report for duty at Fort Monroe, Sept. 1, and those transferred from the batteries serving at that station who are not on detached service, under orders for such service, or transferred to light batteries, except 1st Lt. William B. Homer, 5th Art., will join their new batteries within thirty days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course. Lt. Homer will remain on duty in connection with the school until further orders.

Those relieved from duty at the Artillery School and transferred to light batteries will delay joining their new stations until Oct. 1, 1890.

The officers transferred to the light batteries will report for duty on Oct. 1, 1890, when those relieved will proceed to join their respective batteries. Lts. Duval, Allen, Ruckman, and Wheeler, 5th Art., will take station in New York City from the date of departure of their respective batteries for the Pacific coast and retain such station until their departure for Fort Monroe under this order.

(S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

CANTEENS.

In a recent circular letter from the A. G. O., the Secretary of War publishes certain rules as to division of profits, and says:

"Commanders of posts are reminded of the condition under which only the authority conferred by paragraph 329 of the Regulations is granted to them, and that the promotion of the discipline, sobriety and morality, as well as of the contentment of the enlisted soldier, is the paramount object of the maintenance of canteens."

"Attention is also invited to the provision in the same paragraph that when beer and wine are sold at all, the sale must take place 'in a room used for no other purpose,' and a strict compliance therewith is enjoined. Such room should be entirely apart and not immediately accessible from the other rooms of the canteen."

CAMP DOUGLAS, WIS.

The Governor of Wisconsin, in a recent communication to the commander of the Division of the Missouri, extends a most cordial invitation to hold the forthcoming annual rifle competition of the division at the rifle range near Camp Douglas.

Capt. Reside, inspector of small arms practice, says: "The grounds at Camp Douglas are by nature and by improvement better fitted as a place for any kind of small arms competition than any range that I have ever seen. The facilities for skirmish firing are practically limitless. About a month ago Gen. Crook told me that he was inclined to prefer the Wisconsin rifle range to any other place as the location for the small arms competition of 1890."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 29, 1890.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM CLIVE JUSTICE, of the English Army, paid a visit to the post last Tuesday. A salute was fired in honor of his arrival.

Battalion drills were commenced May 1. These will be the favorite game among the officers at present. A match will be played, it is expected, next Saturday afternoon between the Willets Point nine and nine of the officers stationed here.

The cadet hop last Saturday evening was very small. Among the young ladies dancing were: Miss Hawkins, Miss Michie, Miss Eberston, Miss MacMurray, Miss Lovell, Miss Gordon, a guest of Mrs. Williams; Miss M. Oraney, Miss Metcalfe, and Miss Pratt. Among others present were: Capt. and Mrs. Derby, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Lieut. Edgerton, Mrs. Metcalfe, and Mrs. Pettit.

The little son of Lieut. Brown, whose birth was announced last week, died suddenly on Monday morning, of heart trouble.

Dr. White is stationed at the post on temporary duty, relieving Dr. McEldey, who has been ordered to New York as one of a Medical Board.

Dr. Chas. F. Mason, who spent several months on duty here upon his entrance to the Army, made a brief visit to the post with Mrs. Mason on Monday.

Lieut. Howland, 4th Inf., is a guest of Lieut. Brown. Capt. A. Wayne Vogdes, 4th Artillery, son of the late Gen. Vogdes, is spending a few days at the post as the guest of his aunt, Miss Herand.

Lieut. Latouche, of the French Army, was here for a few hours on Monday.

The engagement of Capt. Dorst, 4th Cav., to Miss Archer, has been, we believe, officially announced.

The date of the graduation of the present first class has been set for June 12. The graduating ball will take place in Grant Hall on the evening of the preceding day. The meeting of the Association of Graduates will be held at the Cadet Chapel on the afternoon of the 12th, at 2:30 o'clock. The dinner, to be held for those who partake of it, will be served immediately after evening parade on the day of the meeting in the cadet mess hall. Two of the vacant divisions of cadet barracks will be fitted up with a number of beds, where graduates can have sleeping accommodations from Tuesday the 10th, till Thursday the 12th of June, in case the hotel is overcrowded.

The summer encampment will be called Camp Weir, after the late Professor Weir.

An error in printing made the entertainment given by Mrs. Postelthwaite on Saturday evening, April 19, read a "professional" conversation party, instead of a "progressive" conversation party, as it should have been.

The weather is delightful at present, recent rains having laid the dust.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Edwin Williams, Berwick (17th Dist.), Pa.
Frank David Ely, Rock Falls (7th Dist.), Ill.
Arnold Akester, Washington (2d Dist.), Ind.
(Alt.) E. R. Dixon, Mitchell (2d Dist.), Ind.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

WINTER still holds on, as we have constant snow, but this will be good for the stock, in insuring a good crop of grass. Troop H have organized a brass band of 15 instruments, and their daily afternoon serenades are very agreeable. The abandonment of the post, which seems to be still under discussion, would be unfortunate to the people in this section of the country, who have had so much to contend with in developing a wonderfully prolific country in vegetable and coal products. Let these people get well on their feet and then move troops to a concentrated and larger garrison. We are preparing by theoretical and practical exercises for the coming summer encampment which, we hope, will be at Ft. Douglas, Salt Lake, Utah.

Lieutenant McCaskey has returned from leave of absence. Lieut. and Mrs. Powell will arrive Sunday. A detachment of men will leave in a few days to bring the remains of two bodies supposed to be soldiers who were killed at the Paul Kearney massacre. The skulls show bullet marks and were recently discovered by a farmer in plowing. Evidently they were buried in a shallow trench, which the washing of years has uncovered. This historic ground and country, memorable for Indian depredations, and anxious watchings of small garrisons or detachments, is rapidly being civilized, and a few years hence it will hardly be believed that these ever were sought but civilization. Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens gave a charming musical a few evenings since. All is expectation as to the disposition of troops from abandoned posts, and any addition to our garrison, 150 miles from a railroad, and 6,000 feet in the air, will be welcomed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 19 witnessed what was, perhaps, the finest military pageant in the history of the Presidio—a brigade review of all the troops. Col. Landon, post commander, attended by a dashing staff, reviewed the brigade under command of Lieut.-Col. Graham, 1st Art., consisting of band and Batteries A, C, D, E, H, I and K, 1st Art.; Troops A and K, 3d Cav., and Cos. D and K, 1st Inf.; Lieut. H. L. Barry, adjutant, 1st Art., acting as adjutant-general. The line was formed with such celerity and spirit that it drew admiring

comments from the mass of spectators, among whom were many military men, professional and otherwise. Skirmish drills are now being practised by the foot troops. Every officer is given an opportunity to display his proficiency in the various grades of command. Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., commanded the battalion the other day with easy accuracy. Capt. Edmunds, 1st Inf., acting as lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. Todd as adjutant. The 1st Artillery is expected to leave May 8.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., arrived from Hot Springs April 24 to report to Gen. Merritt, president retiring board, for examination. Lieut. Mulhall has been in bad health for three years and is not likely to again return to duty.

Veterinary Surgeon Lemay has arrived from the East, where he has been for some time on leave.

Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., is to be congratulated at the outcome of his recent court-martial case.

Capt. Garrard, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Garrard are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Guilfoyle's. The captain expects to leave for Nebraska, Neb., about April 23.

The soldier who gets along best in the Army is the one who never shrinks from duty and is always ready for whatever comes along.—*Vidette*.

Lieut. Morrison, 20th Inf., arrived April 27 from Manhattan, and is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery.

The family of Lieut. H. A. Reed, 3d Art., have arrived from New York, after an absence of two months.

Mrs. Wagner, wife of Lieut. Wagner, 6th Inf., and her mother, Mrs. Howard, have gone to Pittsburgh, Pa. Lieut. Wagner expects to go on an extended trip this summer.

Gen. Greene and Major Sanger went to St. Joseph April 23. Mrs. Sumner, wife of Col. Sumner, 8th Cav., will spend the summer with her family at Charlottesville, Va.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The Express says:

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Katie Holt, daughter of the chief clerk of the commissary department, to Mr. Burt Ashford.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The Baltimore American says:

After a good deal of delay, for which no one in particular seems to be responsible, the new cruiser *Baltimore* dropped down to Hampton Roads April 25. Mr. Capt. Schley and daughter arrived at the Hygeia April 26 and will remain until the vessel sails on her visit to Baltimore.

The Rev. Osmond E. Herrick, who for the past 15 years has ably filled the position of chaplain of the post, reached the age of 64 April 25, and was placed on the retired list. Before coming here Dr. and Mrs. Herrick were stationed at Key West, where they passed through three seasons of yellow fever, both having been severe sufferers from the disease.

Col. Wm. H. Lane, retired, and wife, who have been spending the winter at the Hygeia, have gone to Philadelphia, where they will spend a few days, and then visit their daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Guilfoyle, at Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Marie Schenck, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gifford for the past month, has returned to Cold Spring, N. Y.

Major John Brooke, post surgeon, has gone to Washington on a short visit.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ARMY CHAPLAINS.

GENTLEMEN: You are aware that several efforts have been made to convene a convocation of Army chaplains, at which they could be of mutual service to each other in discussing methods pertaining to the success of our work. A number of causes conspired to prevent such a meeting, causing a number to give up in despair of ever securing a so much desired assembly. I address you this letter to call your attention to a meeting that we, as chaplains, should attend. As a rule we are alone in our work, with very little help or sympathy. Company and other officers can and do get together and discuss their work and its various features. We are alone and too far apart to have such meetings. The National Educational Association will hold its annual meeting July 8 to 11, at St. Paul, Minn. The secretary of the Association informs me that "it is desirable to have as members those engaged or interested in education in the Army." The official bulletin containing full information on all subjects connected with the Association will be mailed you upon application to Mr. S. Sherin, St. Paul. The railroads will sell tickets at one lowest first-class fare plus the membership fee, two dollars, for the round trip, good to August and Sept. 30, 1890. This meeting will be of especial interest to the chaplains, since our field has been enlarged by recent orders establishing post schools and the very liberal appropriation of 40 dollars per company to furnish posts with school appliances and to equip the men with an educational outfit. At this meeting there will be from twenty to thirty thousand educators, who go in their own time and at their own expense, thus showing that they are interested in their work and in their own efficiency. We are charged with disinterestedness and inactivity, and that our "rank, title, and sure position for life does not conduce to the best interest of the men." I think a disposition manifested to attend such meetings, to increase our efficiency, will have a tendency to remove such impressions, and it will show that we are as much interested in our work, as educators, as our fellow educators in civil life. I take this method of addressing you because time will not allow me to address you individually. Yours fraternally,

ALLEN ALLENWORTH, Chaplain 24th Infantry.
FORT BAYARD, N. M., April 18, 1890.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Committee on Permanent Headquarters, New York Commandery, have requested each companion to answer the following questions: Shall the commandery—if found feasible—acquire, in fee or by lease, a building for headquarters? How shall the required fund be raised, by bond or otherwise? Shall the present customary banquets at each meeting continue; or shall the banquet be given only at the annual meeting, and a simple collation at each other meeting? The money thus saved to be devoted to the formation of a sinking fund for headquarters purposes. Answers to be addressed to W. H. Jewell, chairman, 202 Broadway, New York City.

The Maine Commandery, Loyal Legion, has presented the following ticket for officers for 1890-91: Commander, Gen. John Marshall Brown, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Gen. Francis E. Heath, U. S. V.; Recorder, Major Henry B. Burrage, U. S. V.; Registrar, Maj. Holman S. Melcher, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. Thomas J. Little, U. S. V.; Chancellor, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Roberts, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Chaplain Hiram A. Philbrook, U. S. V.; Council—Major Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V.; Gen. Henry G. Thomas, U. S. A.; Lieut. Charles O. Hunt, U. S. V.; Major William B. Lapham, U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Henry B. Cleaves, U. S. V.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Key West, Fla., April 3, from Havana, Cuba. All well. Address Key West, Fla. Will return to Haytian waters during the present month.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as *Galena*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at New York April 28.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. Temporary flagship Rear Admiral Gherardi. At Key West April 26. Same as *Galena*.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gills.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Navy-yard, New York. Will sail in a few days for the South Atlantic Station, her first objective point being Livingston, Guatemala.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at La Plata, Buenos Ayres, April 21.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at Rosairo, Uruguay, April 21.

European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Malta April 17. Private letters from officers of the Chicago state that all four vessels of the squadron will sail for Hampton Roads on May 8th. It cannot be officially learned that this is a fact, but officials of the Dept. state that the original orders of Acting R. A. Walker are such as to admit of his return with the squadron at any time, and the general expectation is that all four vessels will be in Hampton Roads some time in June.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Sailed from Corfu, April 13, for Messina, where she will go into dock to have her bottom cleaned.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as *Atlanta*.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Reported by cable to have arrived at Malta April 17.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. At San Francisco from Mare Island April 9. She will probably sail for the Pacific Station on or about May 1.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. At Apia, Samoa, Feb. 25. When relieved will be ordered to San Francisco.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 26. Will resume voyage to Samoa as soon as necessary repairs to her machinery have been made.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. Sailed from Honolulu, April 8, for Apia, Samoa, to relieve the *Adams*.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCarley. Returned to Honolulu, April 8, from a trip to the Island of Hawaii.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, March 24, for San Francisco, Cal., with orders on board. Mail for this vessel should be addressed care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Hong Kong, China, on March 28, to leave on March 29 for Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama March 28. She will go out for target practice March 28, and then put into Kobe.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. At Chingkiang March 28.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. At Chemulpo, Korea, March 28.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Norfolk, April 16.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 26.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. O. Taylor. En route for Asiatic station via Suez Canal and Red Sea. Address care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. Arrived at Messina, April 29, as per cable.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. Was at Fort Monroe, Va., April 29, from her inspection trip, and on May 10 is due at Baltimore, Md., where a celebration in her honor will be given by the city authorities. Has been assigned as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, executive officer, in temporary command. At Navy-yard, New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Arrived at Brooklyn Navy-yard May 1.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (3 howitzers and 3 gattings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably soon be assigned to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Palos*.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

Arrived at Barbadoes, West Indies, April 28. Expects to arrive at New York between May 15 and 20.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, for New York, March 8. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Docked for repairs at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard, April 29. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing sealing grounds during the coming season.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

The following is the programme for the summer cruise of the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's* for 1890: Leave New London, May 20th. Arrive at Fayal, June 5; sail from Fayal, June 9. Arrive at Lisbon, June 17; sail from Lisbon, June 24. Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira, July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 13. Arrive home, Aug. 9.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing the sealing grounds during the coming summer.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Byron Wilson has been ordered to command on April 30.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. LOUIS, sails, omdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajaz*, *Catekill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A PAPER by Mr. Laird Clowes on "Naval Warfare, 1860-1889, and Some of its Lessons," will appear in a forthcoming part of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.

MISS LACEY is the heroine of an extraordinary feat of swimming and endurance in connection with the wreck of the *Quetta*. When the ship suddenly went down, Miss Lacey succeeded in getting clear of the whirlpool caused by the subsidence. She then contrived to relieve herself of superfluous clothing, and spent 12 hours clinging to the raft and 20 hours swimming and floating about, without life-belt or any adventitious support.

A DESPATCH from Berlin, April 29th, says: "The *Tageblatt* contains an offensive article on the American Navy, in which it is stated that Draconian laws and lack of proper discipline cause constant mutinies and frequent desertions. The officers are declared to be of inferior social rank, and, while the Navy as a whole could easily whip some second or third rate South American Republic, it would make but a poor show in a contest with a European power of equal status with the United States."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that if the engineer officers of the British Navy do not succeed in attaining their object, at least they have worked hard for it. They have learned the value of organization and pulling together as no other class in the navy has, unless it be the surgeons. They not only have a permanent committee, but support their committee in its labors in a very practical way. They have their advocates in Parliament and in the press, and work the political lever for all the world like politicians. They do not appear to be afraid in England of naval organizations for promoting class interests.

A CONTROVERSY is just now going on between the Crowles Aluminum Bronze Co. of New York and B. H. Cramp and Co., of Philadelphia, makers of manganese bronze, as to the relative merits of the two metals, especially for use in the manufacture of propellers for steamships. The Crowles Co. has set up a claim that not only is their aluminum bronze better than that made by the Philadelphia firm, but that they also make a better manganese bronze. This has resulted in a direct challenge from B. H. Cramp and Co. for a competitive test to be conducted at the New York Navy-yard by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy. Engineer-in-Chief Melville has promised to have the tests properly conducted. Thus far manganese bronze has been more generally used for propellers, it being used in all the new ships of the Navy except the *Petrel*, which has an aluminum bronze propeller.

The *Marion* arrived at San Francisco May 1.

The U. S. torpedo boat *Cushing* sailed for New York from Newport, R. I., May 1.

The English Court of Queen's Bench has decided that an individual member of a naval mess is not liable for supplies furnished to him for the mess.

The Q. N. Evan's Company, of New York, have been awarded the contract for repairs and additions to the steam-heating apparatus at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital at \$6,847.

Orders have been received at the Norfolk Navy-yard to have the *Petrel* ready for sea within a week, but it is doubtful if this can be done. The piece to replace the machinery broken on her trial trip was found to be defective and that had to be replaced by still another piece.

The Secretary of the Navy has officially informed the contractors that the Department will not accept the *Vesuvius* until the contract requirements for horse-power have been fulfilled, and has consented to a single run, straightaway, for 5 knots, to demonstrate her capacity in this particular.

The U. S. S. *Iroquois*, now undergoing repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., will in about two weeks make her second start for Samoa, to relieve the *Mohican* at Apia. The *Mohican* will, upon the arrival of the *Iroquois*, go first to Auckland for supplies and will then go to the west coast of South America. The *Iroquois* will sail by way of Honolulu.

A work which will not be without interest to British naval officers is in a short time to be published in America. It is "The History of the Washington Navy-yard, from its organization in 1799 to the Present Time," which has been compiled by Chaplain Henry H. Hibben, U. S. N., by order of the U. S. Navy Department.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The detail of officers for the new cruiser *Philadelphia* is now being made up at the Navy Department. It will, it is understood, include Capt. R. F. Bradford, commander, or Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutze, executive officer; Lieut. Adolph Marx, navigator, and Lieut. Chas. E. Colahan, John C. Fremont, and T. E. D. W. Veeder, watch officers; Pay Insp., Albert S. Kenny; chief engineer, Richard Inch; Med. Insp., Theodor Woolverton, and P. A. Surg., F. A. Lovering.

The Secretary of the Navy has now before him for decision the question where the line is to be drawn between the authority of the chief clerks of bureaus and the officers detailed for duty in the bureaus. As officers have, strictly speaking, no legal authority in the bureau, a rigid construction of the law would no doubt necessitate some reorganization. The chief clerks have a supervisory control over the other clerks, but their relation to officers temporarily detailed is an anomalous one.

The orders of the cruiser *Baltimore* have been issued by Acting Secretary Ramsey. She will coal at Norfolk and be in Baltimore not later than May 10, and leave there May 14 for Haytian waters, where she will report to Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, as his flagship. The Board of Inspection, of which Admiral Kimberly is president, has reported that the vessel behaved admirably on her recent sea cruise, making 16 knots under natural draught, and 8 knots with one boiler and one propeller and the other propeller dragging.

F. C. PRINCE, C. E., U. S. N., has reprinted from the *Electrical World* his article on Wood Treatment Tests, Evaporation of Phenols, etc., from Creosoted Timber. He says, in concluding: "The results herein shown also confirm the importance and value of the recent improvements made in the manufacture of our wood-creosote oil, and exhibit in a striking manner its superior qualities and value as a preserving agent. We propose to continue these experiments, with a duplicate series of similar specimens, for comparison; also with the different constituents of each kind of oil separately, and still others for solubility, the results of which will be awaited with interest."

A CORRESPONDENT of *Engineering* evidently does not hold in very high esteem the "Notes on Recent Naval Manœuvres," lately presented by Mr. W. H. White. He says: "To any one acquainted with the ordinary working of steamships it seems almost inexplicable that it should be necessary for so important an official of the Admiralty to seriously place before so scientific and well informed a body as the Naval Architects, well-worn explanations on such subjects as the behavior of small and large ships at sea, the causes of variations in speed results, the value of 'trial speed,' the cost in power of small additions to the higher rates of speed, etc., and to offer them as the outcome of superior scientific observation during the most recent experience with warships at sea. The question, then, naturally arises, What is the occasion for such elaborate and persuasive explanations upon matters which everybody seriously concerned, in these days of ocean traffic, ought to have known long before 1880, and which the most ordinary experience must have confirmed over and over again."

By way of letting our readers know what is said of them we occasionally copy the criticisms of the Services we find affixed in the daily papers. We last week took one upon our marines from a Brooklyn paper. In answer to it an officer of the Navy sends us this note: "The best comment I can make on the paragraph copied from the *Brooklyn Times* on p. 600 of Saturday's *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, under 'Various Naval Items,' is to send the two marines who are objects of the reporter's criticism to you for your own inspection. Corporal Wool was one of Capt. Cochran's Paris Exposition Guard—which speaks for itself. Private Looker is so particular about his personal appearance that he wears his best suit when he has no occasion to do so. You can judge if these men are 'slouch-shouldered soldiers.' Personally, I don't care a fig about reportorial malice, but I feel it a duty to defend men as deserving as these from such an atrocious slander. I suppose the fellow intended a slap at the guard at the barracks gate, who probably refused him admission. We have no regular post at our gate, and these two men and only these have been relieving our gatekeeper." The two marines who brought this note were a living refutation of the slander upon their corps, and the reporter who could so misrepresent them must have been blinded by malice, or something else. They were, certainly, in very

marked contrast in bearing to the reporter of one of our daily papers, a bilged midshipman, by the way, who took the liberty of calling on the Editor of the *JOURNAL* at his house one Sunday forenoon recently in a condition making it difficult for him to distinguish between a U. S. Marine and a Wooden Indian. The moral of which remark is that all professions should be judged by representatives, not by accidental specimens. The *Brooklyn Times* does not appear to have hit even upon an accidental specimen in this case, for nothing could be more unjust than what it said in this instance.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant Wm. Kilburn, to the receiving-ship *New Hampshire*.

APRIL 30.—Assistant Surgeon L. W. Sprattling, to duty at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

May 1.—Medical Inspector G. S. Beardsley, to duty at the Navy yard, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bogert, to the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

Chief Engineer B. C. Gowing, to duty as inspector of work being done on machinery of the Maine at steam engine works, Brooklyn.

Detached.

APRIL 25.—Medical Inspector T. Woolverton, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, May 1, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 26.—Ensign Wm. A. Gill, from the *Ranger* and ordered to duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground.

Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the reporting of his successor and placed on waiting orders.

Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

APRIL 28.—Lieut.-Commander Henry W. Lyon has reported his return home, having been detached from command of the *Nipsic* on April 4, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, from the *Ranger* and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

P. A. Surgeon A. C. Hoffenger, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Ranger*.

APRIL 29.—Lieutenant Allen G. Paul, from duty on the North Atlantic Station and ordered to special duty in the Navy Department.

Lieutenant John C. Fremont, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 30.—Ensigns J. L. Jayne and A. M. Beecher, from the *Charleston* and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Ensigns A. T. Long and Francis Boughter, from the *Portsmouth* and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer of May 21.

Ensign Fitz A. Huntoon, from the coast survey steamer *McArthur*.

Lieutenant A. N. Wood, from the receiving-ship *Independence* and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

Surgeon J. H. Gains, from duty at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and granted six months' sick leave.

May 1.—Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott, from the receiving-ship *Vermont* on May 5 and ordered to examination for promotion and then await orders.

Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant Walter McLean to the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Proving Ground.

MARINE CORPS.

2d Lieutenant Charles H. Laubheimer was nominated April 30 to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 9, vice Whiting, deceased.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

ADVICES from Corfu, Ionian Isles, announce that the officers and men have been put through a very systematic course of drill and target practice.

The men of the squadron were united into a brigade for evolutions ashore, and sham battles were practiced which cannot but prove of the greatest value. The organization of the brigade was one battalion of Marines and two battalions of seamen, organized as infantry, and two batteries, together with a detachment of pioneers, markers, signal men, buglers, ambulance corps, ammunition men, etc. On April 12th the marines from each vessel shot a match. The conditions were: Seven men on a side, 10 shots each at 200 yards on shore. The highest possible score was 350 points, and the aggregate scores of each team in order of merit were as follows: *Chicago*, 252; *Atlanta*, 208; *Boston*, 193; *Yorktown*, 192. Aside from the routine drills there has been boat racing, base ball among the men, and various dinners were given by the officers and social visits made.

On April 5 the squadron was surprised by a visit from Mr. A. Loudon Snowden, U. S. Minister to Greece, who came up from Athens to have a short visit with Admiral Walker and to take a look at the vessel. He was received with the usual honors, and a salute of fifteen guns was fired on his departure from the flagship. He made a stay of several days, and inspected the picturesque islands in company with the Admiral.

On the evening of Easter Sunday, April 6, the Admiral gave a dinner in honor of the Minister. On April 7 another dinner was given by the ward room officers of the *Chicago* to the officers of the *Atlanta*. The N. Y. Sun says: "This completed the series given by the flagship to the other vessels of the squadron. Like its predecessors, it was an exceedingly pleasant affair, and, as far as the officers are concerned, there is no doubt that these occasions have done their part toward decreasing the feeling of dissatisfaction that was so prevalent a few weeks ago. All now seem to realize that there is work, and a great deal of it, too, which must be done, and while some still prophesy many desertions from the crews at the first opportunity, with the exception possibly of the *Yorktown*, where Commander Chadwick seems to be very popular, there is undoubtedly less ill feeling than formerly. If certain of the old Navy regulations which, however good they might

have been thirty or forty years ago, are not at all applicable to service in the modern vessels, were altered as they should be, it is probable that the change would still further do away with dissatisfaction."

On the night of April 10th, during a heavy squall, the *Williams* patent anchor with which the *Chicago* was anchored, failed to hold her and she dragged rapidly toward the shore, being brought up by the sheet anchor, which was let go just in time to save her from going on the rocks. The position was still very unpleasant, but in less than half an hour one of the engines was in motion aiding the anchors, while steam was being raised in additional boilers. At the time of the squall both engines were disconnected and only one boiler was under steam, with low banked fires. In two and a half hours steam was raised and both engines were in operation for moving the ship into deep water and a safe position.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLES, Md., April 30, 1890.

MONTHLY examinations have kept the cadets pretty busy during the past week. They have now entered on the "home stretch" of the year.

The Class of Engineers—Cadets Holmes, Price, and Dismukes—spent three days away from the Academy last week. They left on Wednesday afternoon for Chester, arriving there Tuesday evening. East Assistant Engineer Little and Barton were in charge. Thursday they visited the *Concord* at Beach's and the engine and boiler shops. Tours day afternoon they visited the works of the Standard Steel Casting Company at Thurlow and then left for Philadelphia. Friday was spent at Cramps' shipyard and on board ships lying at the docks. The party were very courteously treated at the several places they visited. It is now proposed that upon graduation these cadets be ordered to Cramps' or some other large shipyard, where they will have good opportunities for studying engine and boiler construction and gain more practical knowledge than if they should take a cruise of two years in some one ship.

Owing to the rain on Saturday the base ball game with the C. A. C., of Washington, had to be postponed.

Saturday evening the officers gave a hop, which was quite largely attended. Very few came from Baltimore and Washington, owing to the rain. Among those present were Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Sperry, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler, Ensign and Mrs. Russell, Ensign and Mrs. Miner, Ensign and Mrs. Dresel, Ensign and Mrs. Harlow, Miss Sampson, Miss Stephenson, Miss Goodwin, of Boston, Miss Craigie, and Miss Woodford were among the dancers.

Senator and Mrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts, spent Sunday with Chaplain Rawson and wife.

The class rings for the 2d Class arrived yesterday from Black, Star and Frost. They are quite pretty in design, having a sword and anchor on one side and an eagle on the other. The rings are set with sardonyx.

Work is going rapidly forward on the rigging of the *Constellation*. An effort is being made to get her ready by June. As nearly all the rigging is second hand, much of it does not fit.

The midshipman's monument in front of the new quarters has been completely torn down and a foundation is being made for it about twenty feet in front of its former position. Tennis is in season once more, and every morning and afternoon, when off duty, the officers and cadets fill the courts.

Competition for the gunnery medals is growing quite exciting. The shooting done with the Hotchkiss guns is very fine, some cadets having 90 per cent, so far. The shots are all to be plotted in a vertical plane and the medal awarded from that plotting.

Yesterday afternoon during torpedo drill with a steam launch an accidental explosion occurred which came near wrecking the launch. The water in the river is quite shallow in some places, and in one of these the launch was accidentally run. The secondary spar took ground and bent nearly under the launch. The order was given at once to "back," but the man at the key thought it was to fire. The result was a wet crew and boat full of water.

Candidates for admission begin to pour in. There are now about thirty in town and forty more are expected between now and May 15, the date fixed for reporting.

This morning the 1st Class, with instructions of Ordnance Department, made a visit to the experimental battery. While there the 6 in. B. L. R. was being fired to test velocity and pressure. The class returned in time for dinner to the Academy.

N. A.

The Fifth Annual Reunion of the Graduates will be held at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 5, 1890. Business meeting at 2.30 p. m., in the Naval Institute Hall. All graduates are invited to be present and to attend the dinner. Members of the association only are entitled to vote. The annual dinner will be in the cadets' new mess hall at 8 p. m. Tickets, \$5. Those who wish to attend are especially requested to inform the secretary, Ensign Harry Phelps, by June 1 next, in order that the proper arrangements may be made. The officers of the Naval Academy hope to be able to entertain all who come. Tickets to the dinner may be obtained at the Naval Academy Club, or from any member of the Council. Those who desire to address the association at the annual dinner will please give previous notice to the secretary. The graduating exercises of the Class of 1890 and the annual ball will take place on Friday, June 6.

THE NAVY IN THE WAR.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN Post 11, G. A. R., Charlestown, Mass., celebrated its 23d anniversary on Wednesday evening, April 23, by a campfire and clam bake at its quarters on Green street. The stimulus of the anniversary and the active interest of the members in the many preparations for the National Encampment, to be held in Boston August next, brought out an unusually large number of comrades and invited guests, every seat in the large hall being occupied.

At the conclusion of the campfire Surgeon J. B. Parker, U. S. N., a guest, upon call of the chairman, spoke briefly, saying in the course of his remarks:

"In greater number of brilliant achievements during our civil war the Navy defers to the Army. Yet, notwithstanding the necessarily limited action of the Navy, and in some instances less arduous service, its branch of the service gained sufficient experience of war to engender mutual sympathy and respect. Our noblest rivalry was which can produce better results, alone, or in conjunction, and the greater opportunity being with the Army, it properly belongs to the greater glory. The Navy performed well its allotted part, and no unworthy envy possesses it because of the greater laurels won by the Grand Army and its many fallen comrades. The complete and happy attainment of the object sought extinguished ambitious rivalry—which in some instances, and not to the discredit of the Navy, may have existed—and now but a common sentiment is recognized."

Among those present were Comrades Churchill, Thos. H. Haskell, Rev. R. B. Moody, Hon. H. Wellington, Major W. H. Oakes, Rev. George E. Horr, Jr., Senator George B. Gammons, Representative W. F. H. Prime, Col. A. P. Pease, Capt. C. E. French, and Lieut. W. S. Tolman and W. W. Stover, of the Charlestown Cadets; Lieut. Meredith, of the City Guard, and Capt. John Reade.

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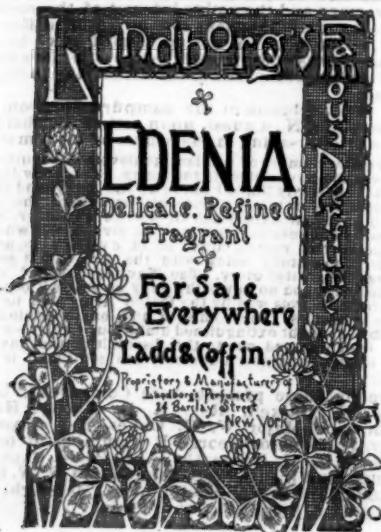
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
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ARMYNAVY.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "It is generally
understood among those most likely to be best in-
formed on the subject that the new regulation with
regard to the mode of saluting in the Navy is due
to the direct initiative of Her Majesty. Her atten-
tion was called to the matter at the time of the visit
of the German Emperor to our fleet. The Queen
realized that in tropical climates the 'off cap' was
a positive danger, while at other times it was often
a source of discomfort. With her usual forethought
and consideration for all classes of her subjects,
Her Majesty thoroughly investigated the matter,
and, the authorities taking it up, the recent order
was the final result. Though some old salts object
to the assimilation to a military salute, most of
them readily recognize the reasonableness of the
change."

The *Chicago Herald* in a recent issue treats its
readers to an illustrated "history of an enlisted
man," showing how one of its reporters enlisted in
the cavalry to see for himself how things are in that
branch of the service. He sums up by saying: "In
all this the soldier is well fed, and well housed, and
these two things go far to reconcile most of the men
to what disadvantages they see in Army life," but
he differs with those writers who represent the
"cavalryman of the wild and woolly West as a ro-
mantic and heroic being."

The *New York Sun* devotes about two columns
and a half to "Discontented Soldiers of Co. E, Bat-
talion of Engineers, at West Point." The only
trouble seems to be that the discipline maintained
by the commanding officer is somewhat too strict
to suit the notions of a few who appear to have en-
listed under the idea that a soldier's life consisted
of plenty to get and nothing to do.

BATTLESHIPS AGAIN.

The *New York Herald* filled several columns of its
last Sunday's issue with an article, presenting in
the usual sensational newspaper way the story of
the defenceless condition of New York. With it
are given the opinions of various persons on this
subject, some of whom are evidently creations of
the reportorial imagination. Like a woman's letter,
the substance of this article is in its postscript. At
the end we find this statement:

Capt. J. N. Miller, who is on duty at the Navy-yard, served
through the war on a monitor, and is particularly looked up
to as an authority on that arm of the Navy. He maintains
that the monitor, if anything, will be the salvation of the
country in the event of war with a foreign nation, but he
deprecates many of the changes that have been made in the
Ericsson model.

"You can build a vessel on the modern plan," he said,
"with a low, free board, and all around fire, that will con-
tend against any vessel that will be brought against her from
any country. She is absolutely invulnerable. All you have
got to do is to make displacement enough and you can put
on all the armor you want. Now, when you commence to
build your vessel with a turret system, with high freeboard,
you must necessarily bring in a great many weak points,
and they are not able to contend against the large battle
ships of England or the great foreign Powers. You want a
vessel of moderate good speed."

"The monitor system, with the aid of our torpedoes and
all that, could keep foreign vessels from getting near enough
to our large cities to shell them or place them under contri-
bution. To-day some of these large ships can get near
enough to Sandy Hook to anchor, and I think, without look-
ing at the chert, they could throw shell into New York City
—certainly into parts of Brooklyn. I think there is no ques-
tion about that. At present there is nothing existing to pre-
vent this that I know of. Now it is absolutely essential to
provide some means of driving those vessels away, and my
idea is the monitor is the thing. They would seek close
quarters. Being practically invulnerable they would get the
closest they could to the attacking ship."

Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., also said:

"Well, I pin my faith to monitors. I believe in making a
broad monitor with just as light a draught as possible, so
that she can get out of the way when necessary and the big
ships can't run her down. Undoubtedly the best vessel for
harbor service to-day is the double-turreted monitor. She
might be supplemented by the single-turreted monitor, but
you can get more fight out of the double-turreted monitor.
They don't need to go very far out. For harbor defence
they can get on the flats and shoals, where they cannot be
reached, and no ship that floats can long withstand their
fire."

"What armament would you give them?"
"I would give them the biggest guns that could be got—
16-inch, for instance, and make them handy to turn around,
so that they could always keep their bows on, and have
them well built forward so that they could not be rammed.
I am not a believer in the battleship. It takes five or six
years to build one."

"But should we not have ships for use on the outer line to
intercept the enemy before he could get to his coaling
station, and fight him there?"
"No; I would let them go and get all the coal they wanted,
and whip them when they got here. If the United States is
going to send out cruisers to meet and fight foreign cruisers,
she will have to have coaling stations, too, and we don't own
any to-day, and a cruiser without coal isn't going to do a
great deal of damage. If you propose to build an offensive
fleet you must have, primarily, coaling stations all over the
world. You can't go out and do a little fishing and then
run back here after more coal. It must be clear to anyone
that it is practically useless to build cruisers to destroy com-
merce unless we have the means of supplying them with
coal."

"But the *Alabama* got her coal."
"Well, the *Alabama* got her coal mostly in English ports.
But there is not a place where coal could be furnished that
England wouldn't have a big line of battleships ready to
meet you, no matter whom you were going to fight."

"What do you think the fighting distance will be in these
days?"

"I suppose five or six hundred yards. Then you want to
fire torpedoes out of your monitor."

Commander G. W. Pigman, of the League Island

Navy-yard, said:

"The monitor system is unquestionably the strong de-
fence for us. The monitor has revolutionized naval war-
fare. It is the model of the best fighting ship afloat to-day.
One of its advantages is the very small target it presents to
the enemy. It is a good floating battery for harbor defence,
and is just the thing for fighting in smooth water. While
not invulnerable it is difficult to penetrate, its turrets being
heavy and of small dimensions. It has no special speed, but
is easy to handle."

So it would appear that the believers in what are
called battleships are not the only ones in the Service.
A French sailor who has recently published a work
entitled "*Marins et Naivres Anciens et Modernes*,"
also aims a sly shaft at those armorclads which are
in such dread of the consequences of action to them-
selves that they end by doing nothing at all, and
are like those watch dogs whom their masters even
are afraid of.

In some remarks before the United Service Insti-
tution on Feb. 15, 1889, Sir Nathaniel Barnaby
said: "It can be of no use to attempt to give pro-
tection against shot. I know that in France where
they have enormous ironclads of 11,000 and 12,000
tons, they are as nervous as can be over this fact
that the whole of their batteries can be searched
out by machine gun fire. They know that, and
they do not see how to remedy it." This is true of
every type of so called battle ship. Spend
your \$166,490,000 if you will upon the 35
"battle ships" of various endurance, according to
the naval programme, but we protest that
expenditures for "battle ships" should not be al-
lowed to interfere with appropriations for more im-
perative and more immediate necessities. We do
not, of course, expect that monitors should be used
for cruisers. This was never Ericsson's idea, for
whatever may have been claimed for his vessels by
others he quite understood their limitations. But

there is nothing to prevent their use for the defence of harbors, and of such waters as Puget Sound and of the Nicaragua Canal when it is built.

We observe that some one who has a lively personal or pecuniary interest in the expenditure of \$166,490,000 on battleships has issued from Washington an anonymous publication containing the arguments in favor of this class of vessels appearing in the daily papers. There is evidently a concerted effort to boom the battleship at the expense of everything else in the way of defence.

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

For more than a quarter of a century we have been interested observers of military and naval legislation. It can do no harm, and it may do some good, to assert as the result that there has been noted, and with much regret, a vast preponderance of effort and influence expended in behalf of legislation for the immediate and personal benefit of those least requiring legislation. Under all kinds of suggestions for advancing "the interests of the Service," measures have been proposed, bills introduced, and enactments obtained which, when promulgated, advanced only the interests of those already well favored.

The great foundation—the enlisted men who form the excuse for the existence of the Army, and who have a strong, if not the strongest, claims upon influence, sympathy, aid, charity—have been left too much to their own devices, until of late. This is less true of the Navy than of the Army. In the Navy, while officers never cease to struggle for more rank, more pay, and more privileges for themselves, they do not forget "Jackie," whose present status leaves little to be desired, in spite of the Court-martial of Commander McCalla. Congress has made his ration sumptuous and, by extraordinary power in him vested, the President has increased his pay from time to time until the average is now nearly double that of his brother in the Army.

While the Chief Magistrate can thus add at his pleasure dollars to the wages of a sailor he cannot add a penny to the pay of a soldier. That must be done by law. The sailor who serves three years gets three months' time within which to re-enlist, and then three months full pay as a bounty, but the soldier gets but one month, and that without pay. If he be discharged in Arizona and live in Maine, it matters not. He must re-enlist for five years more within one month, and that without bounty, or lose the opportunity to earn the \$2 a month more than before, for continuous service, \$1 of which is withheld until discharged. Thus, while the sailor gets two periods of three months each in less than seven years, the soldier gets but thirty days in ten years.

The Navy is militant, progressive, envious and highly imitative. It wants everything it sees, and the range of its vision is great. It not only adopts the best it finds in other navies, but actively seeks all that it finds desirable in the Army. Many of its enlisted men get \$60, \$65 and \$70 a month. A "seaman apprentice" gets \$24, or more pay than his father, who may be a 1st sergeant of artillery; but the Army doesn't seem to care.

The recent excellent recommendation of Adjutant General Kelton, to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers from one-third to about one-half of what is paid in the Navy, should receive the earnest support of every officer, for there is no proposition before Congress more absolutely meritorious than this.

What officer can overestimate the benefit to his command and advantage to himself of this modest increase? Would it not unquestionably secure and retain better men and thus really promote not only "the interests of the Service," but the official and personal happiness of every officer?

The large number of petitions coming into Congress daily for an increase of pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army has awakened the committees to the necessity of doing something in this direction. In conversation with a JOURNAL correspondent this week, General Cutcheon, chairman of the House Military Committee, said that this would be the next important subject taken up by the committee, and, although the House had been unusually liberal in dealing with military measures

this winter, he thought the justice of the claims of this worthy class so manifest that the committee would not be considered too rapacious in asking for this additional favor. He believes the request will meet with favor, notwithstanding the increase in appropriations which necessarily follow. It is his opinion that the gap between the pay of a non-commissioned officer and a second lieutenant is entirely too wide to be consistent with the rules of promotion and the true interests of the Service. In framing the proposed legislation, he expects that the committee will have this idea in view. It is seemingly the intention to report one general bill rearranging the rates of pay for all non-commissioned officers, line and staff. There are separate and distinct bills on the subject now pending before the committee.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

It is gratifying to observe that the Naval Appropriation Bill carried with it an item for the proper continuance of the work of the Naval War College separate and distinct from that of the Torpedo Station, with which it was by the late administration of the Navy Department forced to amalgamate. It certainly speaks well for those officers who devoted their energies to building up the college, that they should have been altogether willing to voluntarily maintain the course of lectures during an enforced association with the Torpedo Station, repugnant alike to the Bureau of Ordnance and that of Navigation. The present appropriation which authorizes the construction of the college building upon Coaster's Harbor Island restores the normal situation, and with the Training Station under the Bureau of Navigation there will no be conflict of authority.

With the college once settled in its own building, there will be ample scope for each of the three departments of what is in reality a training school, to carry on its work; and when the gunnery ship for which provision has been made is added, the plant will be quite complete. When these are all at work, we may expect to see the whole united under one head, and the Newport Naval Station constituted; following out the recommendation of the Pythian Board that the senior officer shall represent the department, just as the commandant of the navy-yard or the superintendent of the Naval Academy does. It has been a travesty on naval administration that the existence of three separate and independent establishments within pistol shot of each other should have been permitted, and it is to be hoped that this anomalous and accephalous condition will soon be a thing of the past.

It is not likely that the assault by the Senator from Texas, Mr. Reagan, upon the retired list of the Army, will result in anything. Yet it is well to refrain from pushing attempts to increase the number or the emoluments of retired officers lest occasion be given for further criticism. This view of the case is one we have urged upon the attention of the Army for some years, for "the prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself;" not, perhaps, a strictly military procedure, but one that has its advantages. Critics should remember, however, that the Army is not responsible for the liberality of Congress in loading the retired list with men who could only find place upon it by virtue of special legislation. This is always objectionable, and as Congress is here to-day and gone to-morrow, the permanent establishment suffers accordingly. As a refuge for officers who have done legal duty until they have passed the limit of age, or whose services have disabled them, the retired list is a most necessary institution. It should not, however, be brought into discredit by being made to serve as an asylum for disabled ex-soldiers, however worthy they may be. Many of those against whom Senator Reagan directs his animadversions could assure him that if they are no longer on active duty it is because Congress so wills it and not because of any seeking upon their part. To force a man into retirement and then hedge him about with all sorts of restrictions upon freedom of action is neither justice nor wisdom. So far as possible occasions should be found for putting retired officers on duty such as accords with their positions and possibilities.

The trouble with much of our legislation is that it lacks system. Instead of building on an intelligent plan, our legislation for the Army is too much a thing of shreds and patches. A statute is enacted to meet some general purpose, and then begins the work of adding a bit here or a bit there, or lopping off this feature or that, to meet the demands of individuals or special classes—until symmetry is gone and a call arises for reforming away altogether an institution most necessary and useful in itself. Let the Senator point out the special defects of the retired list, if there are any, but do not let him enact the part of the man who burnt the temple at Ephesus that he might make himself known.

PREVIOUS to the war with France, the habits of the Prussian officer seem to have been sufficiently simple. But with success came some relaxation of rigor and in 1875 Kaiser Wilhelm found occasion to rebuke the luxurious tendencies of his officers. The present Emperor of Germany has thought it necessary to repeat this warning and to confine the expenditures of his officers within fixed limits. This action is the fitting accompaniment of the recent order lowering the scale of private incomes necessary to secure commissions, fixing the minimum at 45 marks monthly for aspirants for commissions in the Rifle, Foot Artillery and Pioneers, 75 for those who seek commissions in the field artillery, and in the cavalry 150 marks monthly. It is well in all armies to discourage luxury and display, even on the part of those whose private incomes admit of it. Officers are subject to like conditions and should be, so far as possible, confined to the accepted methods of the service to which they belong. The German idea of requiring the possession of some private income is an excellent one, though difficult of application to this country.

THE New York Sun, referring to the approaching changes of artillery, infantry and cavalry regiments, says: "Uncle Sam doesn't believe in allowing his soldiers to stay too long at a time at one post. He is a fair-minded old gentleman, and, as some posts are a good deal pleasanter to live in than others, it is only justice that there should be some sort of succession to the good posts. So every year there is some changing about among the posts of the land, and it generally falls to the lot of each command to get a change of air every five or six years." Not always.

THE Army has received and read with mingled feelings, G. O. 45, A. G. O., publishing the act approved April 11, 1890, amending the 103d Article of War. We confess to a kindly feeling for the article as it stood previous to amendment, but feel more satisfied with the new arrangement in view of the saving provision that the "limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the Service."

THE memory of General U. S. Grant was duly honored on Sunday last, April 27, the anniversary of the day of his birth, and in many sections of New York, by the efforts of the G. A. R., handsome contributions were obtained towards the completion of the Memorial Building, for the erection of which a large sum is now in hand.

THE Artillery School and light battery details, to take effect next autumn, are published this week. They involve many changes of station and the severance of many ties, but such is life in the Army.

THURSDAY of this week, May 1, brought a reminder to many garrisons that it was "moving-day," and packing goes on apace for new stations.

THE London Army and Navy Gazette says very truly: "There is a great tendency nowadays to 'gush' over men who do their duty. A great point was made the other day because the troops coming home in the *Serapis* fell in on deck when ordered, upon the collision taking place. What on earth did these writers expect the men would do? They seem to imply that it would not have been surprising if the soldiers had made a dash for the boats. The case of the men in the *Birkenhead* was vastly different. All hope had gone, yet they still stood calmly in their ranks while the ship sank be-

neath them. That was a glorious moment, and one of which we may well be proud. The late Emperor William, then King of Prussia, showed his estimation of it by ordering the official account of it to be read at the head of every Prussian regiment. And, in our opinion, there would be infinitely more reason for making a fuss over the *Calliope*, if this vessel had gone ashore like the American and German ships did, and if then—as we are certain would have been the case—they had stood to their stations, as those foreign seamen did, when the timbers of their vessels were breaking in pieces under them."

A N M ISSIONED officer of many years' standing writes us to contradict the many absurd statements as to the cruel and arbitrary way in which officers treat their men, and referring to recent events says: "I know Captain Feohét and Lieut. Steele very well, and I am sure I could soldier with either of them all my lifetime, without being imposed upon. In 1884 I went from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark to shoot on the Department competition. While there I broke a wooden cleaning rod. I went to every captain in the fort trying to have it exchanged, but none had any. Captain Feohét being the last one to go to, he directed me to Capt. Kauffmann. I told him I had already been to every captain in the post, whereupon he brought me to his own private carpenter shop, and spent nearly two hours of his time repairing my wiping rod, and an excellent job he made of it."

REPRESENTATIVES of nine of the American republics have signed the formal treaty of arbitration in Secretary Blaine's office at the Department of State, namely, the United States, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, Hayti and the United States of Brazil. It is expected that three more signatures and seals will be added soon, and it is hoped that the signatures of all the Powers will be secured in the course of the summer and autumn. Great enthusiasm is felt at the State Department over the rapid progress of so important a measure. It is explained that the International Conference could only recommend, and that it was the regularly accredited ministers plenipotentiary who, April 28, signed the treaty for reference to their respective governments.

LONG EDDY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., now claims to have the youngest soldier who went to the war, John J. Drake, who was born in 1848, and on July 31, 1862, when 14½ years old, enlisted as a drummer boy in the 158th N. Y. Vols. He was discharged at Hart's Island, Nov. 17, 1865, while yet in his 17th year. A gentleman who has a difference of opinion with the city authorities on the question of his sanity recently stated, during *habeas corpus* proceedings on his behalf, that he served in the Army when he was seven years old, and that he still continues of that age. This beats the record so far. Some of our veterans indulge the pleasing delusion that they are as young and handsome as ever, but not to this extent.

THE following is the course of reading of officers at one of our cavalry posts during the first quarter of 1890: Clery's Minor Tactics; General History; Shaw's Modern Tactics; Studies in Troop Leading—Verdy Du Vernois; Hozier's Seven Weeks' War; Wagner's Campaign of Konigsgratz; Report of Field Marcœuvres, Dept. of the Missouri, 1889; Spanish Literature; Greek History; History of Greek Literature; Old Greek Education; Life of Michael Faraday (Gladstone); Chemistry and chemical properties of a candle (Appleton and Faraday); and others.

CAPTAIN JOHN LEE, U. S. A., retired, died at San Francisco April 24. He enlisted in 1850, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav., in 1862, attained the grade of captain in 1867, and was retired Nov. 26, 1884. He served gallantly during the war and received the brevet of captain for his conduct at the capture of Selma, Ala.

THE New York *Herald*, under the graphic headline "A Home or a Hell," discusses certain statements as to maltreatment of inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kas.

In a few days more the 1st and 5th Regiments will commence the exchange of stations, and many farewells are now being said in New York and San Francisco.

THE John Brown Liberty Museum, has received authority to purchase and remove to Chicago the building known as John Brown's Fort, at Harper's Ferry.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Asst. Surg. Nathan S. Jarvis, relieved from Camp Wade, Indian Territory, and assigned to Fort Verde, Arizona Territory. Leave extended 1st Lt. Edward E. Dravo, 6th Cav., for one month.

MAJOR and Mrs. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., have been visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. G. O. Cross, at Galesburg, Ill.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The joint resolution permitting Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., to accept from the Government of Colombia the position of instructor in the National Military School at Bogota and the emoluments pertaining thereto was passed by both Houses of Congress during the present week.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, has completed consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill, with the exception of the provisions for mileage and contract surgeons. Several members of the committee are disposed to apply the pruning knife to these provisions. Indeed, the full committee has practically agreed to reduce the number of contract surgeons to from 50 to 40, and Senators Cockrell and Plumb are working hard to secure a reduction in the rate allowed for mileage. They argue that mileage should not be provided as an emolument, but as a reimbursement for actual expenses. It is Mr. Cockrell's opinion that a per diem allowance should be made in lieu of mileage, as in the English service. \$4 per day in addition to actual cost of transportation, is about what he considers reasonable. The action of the committee on this question is awaited with great interest by Army officers. The committee is understood to have voted down the proposition of the paymaster-general to allow mileage to be paid in advance to officers travelling long distances. They hold that the civil service is satisfied with the present method of paying for travelling expenses and they can see no reason for making an exception in the case of the military.

The Senate Military Committee devoted most of its session on Thursday last, to the consideration of the Hawley bill, in regard to the examination of officers before promotion, and consequently the seven regiment artillery bill had to lay over until the next meeting. After a full free discussion on the promotion question, the committee finally decided to report a substitute for the Hawley promotion bill, No. 3162. This substitute is similar to the Cutocheon bill recently reported by the House Military Committee, except that it exempts the present first lieutenants from the proposed system of lineal promotion, as lately recommended by Secretary of War and Commanding General of the Army referred to elsewhere, and provides that "the President may waive the examination for promotion to any grade in the case of any officer, who, in pursuance of existing law has passed a satisfactory examination for such grade prior to the passage of this act." The committee also authorized favorable reports on the bill which recently passed the House, No. 7989, providing for summary courts for the trial of enlisted men and prescribing specific penalties for minor offences, and H. R. 12, authorizing the improvement of Fort Sewall by the Marblehead, Mass., city authorities. No action was taken in the case of Father Galvin to be post chaplain, which is the only nomination now pending before the committee.

Senator Ingalls introduced on Monday a bill granting a pension of \$6 a month to all persons who served in the late war not less than three months nor more than one year; to those serving more than a year and not exceeding 800 days, \$8 a month; and those who served over 800 days, 1 cent per diem for each day's service. No person who is worth \$5,000 at the time of filing his application shall be entitled to the service pension.

No meeting of the Senate Naval Committee was held this week, owing to the absence from Washington of nearly half the members.

The Naval Appropriation bill will not be taken up by the Senate Appropriation Committee for some days yet, as the chairman of the sub-committee, Mr. Hale, is absent from Washington, and will be for some days.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations is delving deep into the question of fortifications. A hearing was given to the Ordnance and Fortification Board, all the members being present, and the Secretary of War on Wednesday. On Thursday Gen. Benét and his assistants were called, and during the latter part of the week private manufacturers and inventors were given a hearing, among them being Mr. Hunt of the Boston Iron Works; Mr. Wm. H. Emery, Mr. Atwell, representing the inventor of emmenate and gellite, and representatives of the Sims Edison torpedo. The intention is to continue the consideration of the Fortification bill until a satisfactory conclusion can be reached on several important points—first, is it wise to continue the appropriations for the enlargement of the Watervliet Arsenal for the manufacture of the largest calibre guns? second, what action shall be taken on the proposition to establish another foundry on the Pacific Slope? third, can guns be built to better advantage by the Government than by private contract? and, fourth, what is the best to be done to encourage the private manufacturer?

House bill 6964, giving military status to the employers of the Coast Survey, who served during the war, was on April 29 favorably acted upon by the House Military Committee, with an amendment providing for certificates showing the service actually performed, without conferring any rank, the same as in the case of contract surgeons, whose bill was reported last week. This was the only general bill acted upon by the committee this week.

Owing to the absence from Washington of the chairman and several other members, the House Naval Committee did not hold a session on Tuesday last. A full attendance is expected on Tuesday next, when an effort will be made to clear the calendar of a large number of pending measures.

In the case of John F. Mount, late captain, U. S. A., the House Military Committee says: "Your committee believe an unintentional injustice has been done in this case, and in view of his long service, his excellent record as a soldier, and his health broken by such service the relief prayed for should be granted, and recommend the bill to pass."

Representative Yoder presented in the House on Tuesday a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish Congress with the names and numbers of all soldiers of the late war, their company and regiment, who were imprisoned in rebel prisons, the date when they were captured, and the date when released, and the number of days they were imprisoned.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3657, Mr. Stockbridge (by request). Appropriates \$2,000 for testing the Belder propeller system.

S. 3676, Mr. Gray. That where, during the war

for the Union, an application to the War or Navy Department for entry into the Service was accepted the officer's original entry shall date from his original application. But this credit shall not change the date of any appointment, warrant or commission, and shall not in any manner produce any accrual or allowance or pay whatever.

S. 3683, Mr. Moody. To provide for the employment of acting chaplains in the Army, not to exceed 25, to hold religious services and perform other duties pertaining to the office of chaplain at posts remote from church facilities, when it may not be practicable to assign a chaplain of the regular force to duty. Acting chaplains to receive a compensation of \$100 per month, and be entitled to the quarters of a lieutenant. That at military posts adjacent to settlements, when it may not be practicable to assign a chaplain of the regular force to duty, the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to employ, upon the recommendation of post councils of administration, such number of regularly ordained ministers of the gospel as he may deem necessary, not to exceed 25, to perform such duties incident to their profession at such posts as may be specified in the contract for their employment. Compensation, \$30 per month.

H. R. 8909. Amendment, intended to be proposed by Mr. Dolph to the bill (H. R. 8900), making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes, viz.: Strike out all after the word "contract," in line 12 of page 42, and including the word "each," of line 31, and insert the following: "Three floating batteries, of the description recommended by the board on fortifications and other defenses, appointed by the President under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1885. Reported by the Committee on Coast Defences (Mr. Dolph) favorably and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

NON-COM. OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED.

APPOINTMENTS from the ranks to second lieutenancies in the Army will not be very numerous this year. Reports received from all the departmental boards except Dakota show that only four of the non-commissioned officers were successful.

Sergeant James E. Dodge, Co. D, 11th Inf., examined at Madison Barracks. General average, 82.98. He was born in Hastings, Minn., is 27 8-12 years old, and not married. Enlisted Feb. 16th, 1887, and was assigned to Co. D, 11th Inf.; promoted corporal Aug. 15, 1887, and sergeant June 4, '89.

Corporal Henry J. Hunt, 14th Inf.; examined at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. General average, 91.4. He enlisted Dec. 14, '87; promoted corporal July 11, '88. Born in New Orleans, La.; 21 years, 2 mos. old; is a son of the late Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Inf.

Sergeant John R. Seyburn, 18th Inf.; examined at Fort Clark, Texas; general average, 83. He was born in Gardner, Maine; is 23 years 10 mos. old, and not married. He enlisted June 24, '87; was promoted corporal March 26, '88; sergeant, Jan., '89.

Quartermaster Sergeant Jules G. Ord, 1st Inf.; examined at San Francisco; general average, 87½. He is a son of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord. Enlisted May 9, '87, in Co. H, 1st Inf.; appointed quartermaster sergeant March 4, '89; is 23 years 6 mos. old, and a nephew of General Casey, Chief of Engineers, and of the late Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A.

REVENUE MARINE.

1st Lieut. Wm. C. De Hart, executive officer of the U. S. revenue marine steamer Crawford, was relieved from duty April 26 by 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Gooding. Lieut. De Hart is under orders to report for duty on the steamer Fessenden, at Detroit, Mich.

Capt. W. S. Simmons, who has been superintending the repairs to the revenue marine steamer Forward for the past year, has been detached and ordered to superintend the construction of the steamer for the Newbern (N. C.) Station, at Wilmington. Capt. Simmons has been relieved by Capt. D. F. Tozer, who will command the Forward when she is put in commission next month, when she will be assigned to cruising duty in the Gulf of Mexico.

The new revenue vessel for the Galveston Station is being built by Chas. Reeder and Sons, of Baltimore, Md. The new vessel will be 180 ft. long, 20 ft. beam, and 10 ft. depth of hold. The engines will be compound, the cylinders measuring, respectively, 15½ and 27 in. in diameter, with a common stroke of 24 in. There will be two Scotch boilers, 11 ft. in diameter and 10½ ft. long. The vessel will be furnished with twin screws. The officers' and crew's quarters will be below decks.

APRIL 14.—Chief Engr. M. D. L. Dinsmore, to steamer Bibb, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Chief Engr. George C. Derramer, to steamer Perry, at Erie, Pa.

Chief Engr. Eugene Valet, to the steamer Fessenden, at Detroit, Mich.

2d Lieut. G. A. Starkweather, to the steamer Johnson, at Milwaukee, Wis.

APRIL 25.—3d Asst. Engr. Alex. Dennett, to temporary duty on the steamer Crawford, at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. W. C. Coulston, from the Boutwell and to command the steamer Rush.

APRIL 29.—Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor, to the steamer Dallas, at Portland.

APRIL 30.—2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, to take charge of the steam-launch Penrose, at Pensacola.

2d Asst. Engr. George B. Maher, to the steamer Boutwell at Savannah.

The revenue steamer Stevens was sold at Baltimore, Md. April 24, for \$3,025.

Lieut. W. F. Kilgore has returned to the Dexter for ten days' leave, and reported on board the Dexter for duty.

Lieut. Preston H. Overroth has an interesting article on Harpooning the Swordfish in "Harper's Young People" for April.

Lieut. Frank L. Smith has been granted two weeks' leave prior to reporting for duty on the Dix, Galveston, Tex.

2d LIEUTENANT J. L. HAYDEN, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John M. Carson, 5th Cav., and Lieut. B. L. Ten Eyck, Med. Dept., have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

LIEUTENANT ALLAN G. PAUL, who was detached April 29 from the North Atlantic Squadron and ordered to the Navy Department, will fill the position of naval secretary to the Secretary of the Navy.

CAPTAIN J. M. BURNS, U. S. A., detailed as assistant inspector general on Gov. Campbell's staff, of Ohio, is doing good work in that State. He is at present inspecting different organizations throughout Ohio.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th Art.; Major John Brooke, Med. Dept.; 1st Lt. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Warren, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Maccomb, 5th Cav.; 1st Lt. John Mills, Engrs.; Capt. Philip M. Price, Engrs.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engrs.; Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, ret.; Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ord; Col. Henry W. Cleson, 4th Art.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

It is to be presumed, at least to be hoped, that the men who followed Grant to victory heartily endorse his recognition of Lee's high qualities, but it is also to be expected that they are, like him, rockribbed in the opinion that the South was in the wrong. If they do not so believe, then were they hired out-throats and not honest volunteers.

It would not be improper for Northern men and Union veterans to be present at the unveiling of the statue and participate in the ceremonies as individuals, but it is no evidence of unfriendliness in them to decline to do so as an organized force, and it would be best to spare them the necessity of declining.

We can assure our Southern contemporaries that the comrades of Grant do most heartily endorse his recognition of Lee's high qualities, and that no better statement of their position could be made than it has here given.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1890.

THE sub-committee on Army, of which Col. S. V. R. Cruger is chairman, has issued its report in book form. The report covers 160 pages, bound in cloth, and has a picture of the West Point cadets passing the entire length of the parade of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, very conspicuous in the photograph, taking notes. It contains a full history of the doings of the committee, a complete roster of the troops which participated in the parade of April 30, arranged by States, giving the location of each company and regiment, with names of officers and strength of each organization, and the military orders issued to the troops by the grand marshal, Maj. Gen. Schofield, U. S. A.; the full programme of the civic and industrial parade of May 1, with the names and numbers present of each organization and society, and a full description of the floats; the financial statement of the committee, showing in detail how its \$150,000 was expended; the reports and criticisms of Army officers and letters to the committee. It is one of the most complete reports, and as a souvenir of the great Centennial of 1890, should be in the possession of every one who took part in the ceremonies. This edition was quickly exhausted, and there being no available funds for a second edition, the committee has given authority to its clerk, Capt. Wm. H. Murphy, 12th Regt., to produce a second edition, to be sold by subscription only. It will be an exact counterpart of the first edition, and will cost \$1.50. The captain may be addressed at 101 Chambers Street, N. Y. City, or at the 12th Regt. Armory.

THE BERKELEY SCHOOL DRILL.

THE tenth annual drill of the Berkeley School, which took place at the armory of the 7th Regiment, N. Y. City, on Friday evening, April 25, was most successful from a military, as well as from a social point of view, a large and fashionable audience giving the battalion a warm reception on its entrance. The 8 companies of 16 files each were in command of Cadet Col. W. F. Smith, whose soldierly bearing was noticeable. The battalion in its entirety, the entire length of the drill hall, the cadets looking particularly well in their dark coats and white trousers. The review was taken by Col. Danl. Appleton, of the 7th, he being accompanied by his staff, and Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith and Major Kipp. An otherwise perfect ceremony was marred somewhat by the first company changing direction too soon after passing the reviewing officer. The commandant of the second company, however, handled his company well, and but little confusion resulted; distances were perfect throughout and the cadets remarkably steady during the review in line. An excellent battalion drill followed under Cadet Col. Smith, the deploying from double column while on the march being particularly good. The military observer could not but be impressed with the soap and evidence of reserve force apparent in every movement. The competitive company drills which followed were most interesting. All of the companies were good and it was difficult for the judges to decide among the three that finally competed for the colors. Co. G, Capt. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., was eventually declared the winner, and the decision was not questioned. The ceremony of escorting the colors followed, in which Co. B transferred the colors to the keeping of Co. G. The Gatling gun drill, in command of Cadet Col. Smith, was well done; in the firing, however, the pieces were given too great an elevation, which affected the proper feeding of the cartridges and resulted in the partial clogging of one of the guns. The silent manual, Cadet Lt.-Col. Percy R. Turnure in command, was most interesting from the standpoint of physical development. It would be well for the National Guard were it adopted by them. In setting up exercises it would be invaluable, and it is of great physical advantage generally. We understand it is of English origin. Dress parade, taken by Cadet Col. Smith, closed the exercises of the evening. Fletcher Harper, Jr., was adjutant. The ceremony was splendid, and the battalion, from the commander down to the diminutive private, Daniels, are to be congratulated upon their excellent display. If the manliness of the entire battalion is to be judged by that of its minutest member it must average high. The fine musical selections that were so much enjoyed during the evening were rendered by Cappa's band.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE CADETS.

A LARGE and brilliant audience gathered at the 7th Regiment Armory Thursday evening to witness the 7th annual reception drill of the Columbia Institute Cadets. Major Gen. Howard, U. S. A., reviewed the corps, which was under the command of its instructor, Cadet Col. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr. In opening ranks preparatory to review the officers did not step out until the command front. This was repeated, and was evidently the result of instruction. The manner of saluting, from the colonel down, was incorrect. In passing in review the colonel was not in his proper place at the head of the column, and but few of the officers looked at the reviewing officer, the colors scarcely saluting at all. These inexcusable mistakes marred an otherwise neat ceremony, the distances in column of companies being well kept. The step throughout the evening was absurdly slow, being in fact the "common time." While the size of the more juvenile members of the corps must needs control the length of the step, it need not and should not regulate the cadence. It may seem severe to thus criticize these young soldiers (or rather their instructors), but it must be remembered that it is our military schools which first impart systematic and therefore important training to many future officers and men of the National Guard, and the importance of that training being correct is obvious. The battalion drill, under Cadet Lt.-Col. Chas. A. Pool, Jr.; the skirmish drill of the junior companies, under Capt. W. J. Clark, and company movements in double time by Co. A, Capt. J. W. Labaree, were all creditable. The sabre squad, under Capt. Labaree, and the bayonet squad, under Capt. W. S. Denison, were put through their paces in fine style. The Gatling gun drill (Capt. Labaree and Adj. Sutton acting as gunners), under command of Cadet Maj. C. M. Lowther, was excellent. The major handled his men well, and the spirit and dash of the gunnery was splendid. The

"Illustrations of attack upon a Gatling battery (supported by infantry) by bodies of infantry, including skirmish movements, flank attacks, and action of guns in firing with diminished numbers," under direction of Cadet Col. N. A. Shaw, Jr., was most interesting, showing a totally new method of supporting artillery by infantry, and a highly original method of attack, which so completely paralyzed the artillery that they forgot to unlimber and had barely time to fly for their lives. The success of this attack was in part due to the artillery obligingly taking up a position well in advance of the infantry and the latter's modesty in retiring as far as possible behind the artillery. On the flight of the cannoneers, the reserve advanced and frightened the enemy into dropping the guns which they had started to run off with. The artillery now opened a terrible fire upon the enemy, interrupted occasionally by the limber men forgetting to supply No. 2 with ammunition. This so demoralized the enemy that they sent out a white flag, which terminated hostilities. The heads of dead and wounded were cared for by the ambulance corps, ably assisted by the Cadets. In whatever direction these guns turned the dead and wounded arose and "got." The audience were much impressed by the realism of the combat. Dress parade followed, the corps parading its full strength, thanks to the ambulance corps.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
May 6.—Reception of Co. F, 14th N. Y., at armory, Buffalo.
May 7.—Reception of Co. G, 3d Inf., O. N. G., at the Reese House, Kenton, Ohio.
May 12.—Review and presentation of marksmen's badges, 60th N. Y., at armory.
May 13.—Athletic games 17th Separate Co., Flushing, N. Y., at armory.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

THE regimental rifle club closed the most successful shooting season it ever had on Saturday evening, April 26, at the armory range. Owing to the enterprise of Mr. G. W. Brown, the armorer, the commodious smoking room adjoining the range was becomingly decorated for the occasion, and a collation was provided by the club for its members and guests. On a table was displayed many useful and valuable prizes won in various matches, which were given the winners on this evening. The prizes consisted of bronzes, clocks, jewelry, fire-arms, etc. The "Class Match," shot on the evening of April 26, was the final competition, and drew a large number of members.

The scores made were very fair, considering the fact that the practice season had closed. The winners were:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
Corpl. H. W. Janssen, Co. A.....	32	33	65
Pvt. J. Wright, Jr., Co. F.....	32	32	64
Capt. A. W. Conover, Co. A.....	32	31	63
Pvt. H. A. Bostwick, Jr., Co. B.....	31	31	62
Pvt. R. M. Kallcock, Co. H.....	30	31	61

Sharpshooter's bars were won by Corpl. J. T. Kirby, Co. A, 32, 33—65; Pvt. H. Coburn, Jr., Co. C, 32, 34—66; Pvt. N. D. Lancaster, Co. H, 31, 34—65.

The club has shot away about 25,000 rounds of ammunition since Nov. 2, the date of the opening match.
In view of the invitation from Col. J. N. Partridge, 23d Regt., asking the 7th to visit Prospect Park some time this spring as the guests of the 23d, Col. Appleton, under date of April 28, sent a letter of regret to Col. Partridge, to the effect that he (Col. Appleton) could not now see any prospect that the regiment could accept the kind invitation. The regiment would have to devote considerable time to Creedmoor, and probably a trip of a couple of days somewhere. Col. Appleton appreciated the invitation and hopes the two commands may meet in some joint affair in the near future.

The governors of the 7th Regiment Veteran Club, New York City, have decided to give a Ladies' Day at the clubhouse, 5th avenue and 58th street, on Monday, May 12, from 2 until 5 P. M. A very valuable loan of paintings will be on exhibition. Prof. Cappa and the 7th Regiment band will give a concert. The reception committee consists of Gen. Ferdinand F. Earle, James P. Burrell and Edward Anderson.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

THE regiment assembled at the armory in full dress uniform on Saturday evening, April 26, for review and the presentation of 100 per cent. medals. The command was promptly formed for dress parade, in full strength, by Lieut. Jos. T. Hull, acting adjutant, and turned over to Lieut. Col. A. C. Smith. At the command support arms from the captains of the several companies at the formation the file closers remained at a carry. This is contrary to the decision of the War Department, which directs that they shall come to support arms with their companies. After the dress parade line was reformed with ten commands of sixteen files for review, Col. Partridge in command. After ranks were opened they were inspected by Gen. McLeer and staff. After the ranks were closed the command were marched in column of fours and ordered to close in march on the reviewing officer, which was promptly executed. From this formation each company successively broke into column of fours, and then formed company front. The passage both in quick and double time was excellent. It is sufficient to say that both ceremonies were fully up to the high standard for which the 23d is justly famous, and further comment is unnecessary. Line being again formed, the men who had done 100 per cent. duty for two years were ordered to the front and centre, and in their stead the file closers remained at a carry. This is contrary to the decision of the War Department, which directs that they shall come to support arms with their companies. After the dress parade line was reformed with ten commands of sixteen files for review, Col. Partridge in command. After ranks were opened they were inspected by Gen. McLeer and staff. After the ranks were closed the command were marched in column of fours and ordered to close in march on the reviewing officer, which was promptly executed. 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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

A SERIOUS danger threatens, made by the issue of commissions to men unfit for places as officers in our regiments. The Board of Examiners provided by our code is of great service, both to rid the service of that class of "drones," who simply hold commissions, but who neglect the training of their commands, and to prevent the issue of commissions to men unfit for such work on account of past conduct, present social standing, lack of military taste and training, etc. The appearance on the drill floor of the 1st Regiment Armory a short time since, of an ex-lieutenant, who had served a sentence terminated by dishonorable discharge from the service, and the issue of a commission to a 1st sergeant of the 3d Infantry, who was ordered a dishonorable discharge for the same offence—viz. failure to report to their commands in time of riot—does not speak well for commanding officers, boards, or both. No good thing can come from such lowering of the standards. In the last case, the soldier escaped punishment and remained in the service on account of proceedings being lost in the mail, but this is nothing in his favor. We do not ask or expect so much of persons seeking commissions in war time, but in time of peace when we are training the young for service as officers in the armies of the future, we should demand fitness for the work, and if commanding officers and boards reject saloon keepers and political tricksters, our regiment has two of the first class as captains, organizations will have better men. In every town may be found bright, active, busy men, well trained in drill in our Army or in colleges in the National Guard, who will accept commands, and in every case the commission should be held for the best man. The Ohio regiment of artillery shows the results of careful selection of officers. The commission in the regiment is a guarantee that the holder is a thorough gentleman, well trained in his duties, and of excellent standing in his locality. In the last few months five candidates have been rejected by the board, the work of the board approved by C. O. and Adjutant-General, and the batteries are casting about for better material. The Board of Examiners does work in the Artillery, and will show the same good results if applied to the regiments of infantry. The loss of companies or the decline of interest in any command is due to the presence of incompetent or lazy officers. The board is just the remedy for all such cases, and like the Court-martial for the soldier should be applied by every colonel to crowd out the incompetent and the drones, and hold their places open only for men who have the confidence, respect and support of good people about them. There will fill the ranks with men of their own kind, and will at once elevate our standing, and we are on the way to a well trained militia. INFANTRY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Harrisburg Grays (Co. D, 8th Regt., N. G. Pa.), Capt. T. F. Maloney, were inspected Tuesday evening, April 22, at their armory, by Major Wright, of the 3d Brigade staff. The company was put through the full inspection ceremony, after which arms were stacked and equipments laid aside to enable the company to execute the setting-up exercises, and the entire School of the Soldier. The equipments were then adjusted, the stacks were broken and the manual of arms and loadings and firings by company, rank, platoon, file, at the obliques, and kneeling and lying down were executed. Then came the School of the Company, including the platoon movements, after which the skirmish drill was executed, the deployments being by the numbers, by the flanks and to the front in quick and double time. After the skirmish drill a fine guard mount was given complete. Sentinels were posted and relieved, and tested in saluting, challenging, etc. After the exhibition of guard duty the company was dismissed.

This was the most complete and exacting company inspection ever held in Harrisburg. The 1st sergeant gave the command, fall in, at 8.05, and the order, break ranks, at 10.42—two hours and thirty-seven minutes of solid work. The armory was crowded with spectators, who watched the inspection and drill with the most profound attention. Among the visitors were Gen. Hastings and Gobin, Auditor-Gen. McCamant, State Treasurer Livezey, Secretary of State Stewart and many prominent citizens. There were in uniform Major Evans, of the Division Staff; Major Meyer, 3d Brigade staff, and several officers of the 8th Regiment.

The company was highly complimented by all on its magnificent exhibition of drill and discipline.

TACTICS.

Lieut. Col. O. C. Boobyshell, 2d Regt. N. G., whose commission expired by limitation April 4, has been unanimously re-elected.

Cos. G and H, 8d Regt., on Decoration Day, will visit Valley Forge and engage in a sham battle.

The State Fencibles Battalion will parade at the armory for inspection as follows: Cos. A and B, May 6; Cos. C and D, May 7 at 8 p. m. The inspection will consist of general appearance, clothing, arms, equipments, school of the soldier, company, skirmish drill and sentinel duty. The Fencibles will celebrate on May 24 the 77th anniversary of the organization of the command with a street parade in full dress uniform, and a banquet in the evening.

It is said that the National Guard will only be ordered into camp this year for five days, owing to lack of funds. The appropriation is thus limited on account of the expense incurred during the Johnstown flood, amounting to nearly \$50,000. An effort will be made when the next Legislature meets to induce that body to make an special appropriation to the National Guard to cover this amount. The stringency in the funds is further shown in the fact that the \$200 allowed each company for armory rent has not yet been received for 1890.

CONNECTICUT.

ADJUT. GEN. A. H. EMBLER, of Connecticut, in orders dated April 23, 1890, directs the companies of infantry, machine gun platoons, signal corps, and platoons of light artillery, National Guard, to each parade one day during the month of May, in their respective towns, under order of the regimental, battery, or separate company commander. Companies of infantry, machine gun platoons, and signal corps, will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, under orders of the commandant and supervision of the regimental inspector of rifle practice, and the rest of the day to such drills as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and skirmish drill. Regimental and battery commanders will attend the parades of companies and platoons in person, or be represented by a field officer, and will report in writing through brigade headquarters on or before June 1, the condition and efficiency of each company, the rifle practice and drill and manoeuvres performed, time occupied in rifle practice, time devoted to drill, and the number

in each organization present and performing duty. The commanding officer of each separate company, A and B, will report to the commanding officer of the regiment in whose district his command is located, the date fixed for the parade of his company; when such regimental commander will detail a field officer of his regiment to attend the parade of such separate company and report as above directed.

NEW JERSEY.

THE several organizations of the 1st Brigade are directed to parade for annual inspection and muster at the times and places designated below: 1st Regiment—Field and Staff, and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F—City Armory, Newark, Tuesday, May 27, at 8 p. m. Co. G—Armory, Dover, Friday, May 9, at 8 p. m. 2d Regiment—Field and Staff, and Cos. A, C, D and E—City Armory, Hoboken, Monday, May 5, at 8 p. m. Co. B—Armory, Union Hill, Thursday, May 15, at 8 p. m. 4th Regiment—Field and Staff, and Cos. A, C, D, E and F—City Armory, Jersey City, Wednesday, May 7, at 8 p. m. Co. B—Armory, Passaic, Monday, May 12, at 8 p. m. 5th Regiment—City Armory, Newark, Thursday, May 22, at 8 p. m. 1st Battalion—Apollo Hall, Paterson, Thursday, May 29, at 8 p. m. 2d Battalion—Field and Staff, and Co. A—Armory, Leonia, Friday, May 16, at 8 p. m. Co. B—Armory, Englewood, Tuesday, May 13, at 8 p. m. Co. C—Armory, Hackensack, Tuesday, May 20, at 8 p. m. 3d Battalion—Armory, Orange, Friday, May 23, at 8 p. m. Gatling Gun Co. A—Armory, Elizabeth, Tuesday, May 6, at 7.30 p. m. The inspection of the armories, store-houses, ammunition and company and battalion books and papers will be made on the evenings heretofore designated, except in the cases of the 2d and 4th Regiments, which will be as follows: 2d Regiment—Co. B—Armory, Union Hill, Thursday, May 15, at 7.30 p. m. 4th Regiment—Co. A—Armory, Jersey City, Monday, May 26, at 8 p. m. Co. D—Armory, Jersey City, Monday, May 26, at 9 p. m. The inspection and muster will be made by Lieut.-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton, Inspector of Brigade.

The 3d Regiment is informed in orders issued by Col. Lee, that the regiment will not have its usual field day this year, but each company will be inspected at their respective armories. This is done to save expense, in accordance with orders from Governor-Abbott. The companies comprising the 3d Regt. are located at Rahway, Elizabeth, Somerville, Long Branch, Keyport and Asbury Park.

The competitive drill at the armory of the 2d Regiment in Hoboken was a most successful affair. The squad from Co. A were the winners, with 73 per cent. We reserve a fuller account for next week.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ORDERS have been issued announcing the dates the various organizations will proceed to camp. The detail is as follows:

1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Bridges, Jr., at the State camp ground, South Framingham, June 3 to 7, inclusive; 2d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Peab, Jr., at State camp ground, South Framingham, July 22 to 26, inclusive; 1st Corps Cadets, Lt.-Col. T. F. Edmunds, at Hingham, July 15 to 19, inclusive; 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. J. Frank Dalton, at Essex, Aug. 5 to 9, inclusive. Among the regulations are the following:

Brigade commanders are ordered to assume control of the State camp grounds (excepting the arsenal and buildings immediately adjoining) on the day prior to the encampment of their respective commands, and troops arriving in camp on the day preceding the date of encampment will be under orders of brigade commanders.

Passes for enlisted men to leave camp will not be given except in urgent cases, and all enlisted men found outside of camp without authority will be arrested and at once court-martialed.

VARIOUS.

The 8th N. Y., Col. G. D. Scott, is ordered to assemble at the armory on the evenings of May 19 and 20, for out door drill.

Companies D, C and G, 12th Regiment, will attend practice at Creedmoor, June 11. Companies E, B and H, Friday, June 13, and Companies A, F, I and K, Monday, June 16. Free practice may be had from April 25 to May 10, both inclusive. An officer of this regiment will be at the railroad station in Long Island City, to take charge of men desiring to practice on free practice days. This does not excuse a man from attending at Creedmoor on the day designated for his company to practice. The following officers are detailed to proceed to Creedmoor on the days designated and take charge of the practice of the members of this regiment: May 3, Capt. Wm. H. Murphy; May 5, Lieut. F. F. Carey; May 6, Lieut. Arthur E. Schuman; May 7, Lieut. G. K. Harroun, Jr.; May 8, Lieut. J. N. Stearns; May 9, Lieut. F. N. Owen; May 10, Lieut. John A. Vanderpool.

Colonel J. T. Camp, 23d N. Y., in orders dated April 26, announces that the headquarters of the regiment are established at the regimental armory, 68th and Western B. ulvered. The officers detailed to take charge of the men who may proceed to Creedmoor range for rifle practice on the remaining free practice days are as follows: Lieut. Murray, May 6; Lieut. Crane, May 6; Lieut. Husey, May 7; Lieut. Ball, May 8; Lieut. Hotchkiss, May 9, and Lieut. Bell, May 10. The first recruit in the new armory was enlisted last week by Co. F.

Brig.-Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, Vermont National Guard, in Circular No. 3, March 15, 1890, publishes a paper on the "Springfield Rifle," read by Capt. Jas. E. Weld, Co. K, 1st Regiment, at the Officers' School, held in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 18, 1890. It is a very interesting paper.

The ninth anniversary of the "Scoville Rifles," Co. F, 74th N. Y., Capt. G. C. Fox, will be celebrated at the regimental armory, Virginia street and Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, May 6. It will undoubtedly be a prominent and enjoyable affair.

There is said to be great disappointment in the 32d N. Y. that the regiment has not been included in the list of organizations designated for a tour of service this season. It was generally expected the regiment would be among those ordered to camp, especially as its previous tour was in 1888. The handsome clock offered for competition some time ago among the different companies of the regiment, at the armory range, has been won by Co. D with a score of 302 points. The other scores were: Co. A, 272; Co. B, 267; Co. C, 247; Co. G, 223; Co. G, 174; Co. H, 240; Co. I, 262; Co. K, 106.

Col. Fred. Feist, A. D. C. on staff of Governor Ross of Texas, paid a visit this week to the Department of Rifle Practice, N. Y., in charge of Gen. C. F. Robbins, to examine into the system of keeping records of scores, etc., which Col. Feist hopes to introduce in Texas. Though the courtesy of Capt. Thurston the system of book-keeping was fully and clearly explained, and copies of score cards, orders, etc., given to Col. Feist. It is safe to say that a more carefully kept and comprehensive form of rifle shoot-

ing records than those of New York would be impossible to find, and Texas could not do better than to copy after them.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U. S. Navy, is writing a new story, and has procured various information about the 71st N. Y. Vols., relative to the history of that regiment during the late war, which will be used in connection with the story. The chaplain is under obligation to Capt. A. T. Francis, Co. C, 71st Regt., for the information given.

Brigade commanders of the Pennsylvania National Guard have received instructions to have the different organizations in their commands turn in all old 50 calibre guns and ammunition now on hand. The entire division will be completely equipped with 45-calibre rifles before next camp. It has been decided to hold the old guns and ammunition in stock at the State Arsenal for any emergency that should arise.

Officers of the Inspector-General's Department, Massachusetts National Guard, have noticed during their examination of companies this winter, says the Boston Sunday Herald, that many line officers are wearing general officers' swords. Inquiry shows that in every case these swords were presented to the wearers by their friends. It would seem desirable that parties presenting swords to their military friends should see to it that they conform strictly to regulations.

On Sunday, April 13, at Shell Mound Range, San Francisco, Cal., a four team rifle match between members of Co. B, 1st Inf., C. N. G. (City Guard), was shot. The conditions of the contest were five strings each, 200 yards, with regulation rifles and ordinary sights. The highest possible score was 250 points. The following scores were made:

Pvt. A. E. Dohrman.....	41	42	44	41	41—209
Lieut. I. B. Cook.....	41	42	43	39	40—205
Corpl. L. R. Townsend.....	41	42	42	38	39—201
Corpl. E. L. Goerjen.....	33	35	38	30	40—135

The "free practice" days at Creedmoor Range for members of the New York National Guard began on Monday and continued throughout the week, and quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity and generally expressed themselves pleased with the new order of things. All possible facilities for practice are furnished at the various ranges. Free transportation will be furnished by the company commanders on application, and the special train runs direct to the range (instead of stopping at Queens only and forcing shooting men to ride or walk a dusty mile to the range). The train will leave Hunter's Point and Flatbush avenue depot at about 8 a. m. for Creedmoor direct on the following dates: May 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Returning will leave Creedmoor about 5.30 p. m. Members of the Guard would do well to get the advantages of a free practice day.

Co. I, 13th N. Y., Capt. George Cochran, will mount guard at a garden party for the benefit of the Peabody Hospital, to be held on the grounds of Col. Austen's place, at Hunt's Point, Westchester County, on June 7. The company will then, it is expected, appear in their new gray dress uniforms recently adopted by the regiment.

Cos. B, G, K and E, 15th N. Y., had a very interesting battalion drill on April 20. We reserve our criticism of same until next week.

Capt. A. W. Belknap, Co. B, 71st N. Y., on April 28 waited on Gen. Fitzgerald and gave the latter copies of several letters he had sent to regimental headquarters in reference to the troubles in his company, and also a letter which asserted that his (Capt. Belknap's) regimental headquarters had ignored letters sent them. Capt. Belknap also desires to be restored to the command of his company and requests that the brigade commander investigate the trouble. Gen. Fitzgerald wrote to Col. Kopper for a statement, to which Col. Kopper replied on April 30. On the evening of April 29 the company, in command of Lieut. C. H. Smith, assembled for outdoor drill, 13 men promptly reporting. The company proceeded up the Riverside drive and went through various evolutions, the execution of which was most praiseworthy, and the entire drill was an excellent piece of work. The absence of the company from two battalion drills has certainly had no ill-effects from a tactical standpoint. Each man claims to have a valid excuse for non-attendance at drill under Capt. Belknap and the inference that there was any concerted action is strenuously denied.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. J.—The information you desire is not obtainable.

C.—Lieut.-Col. C. T. Larned, U. S. A., died at Eureka Springs, Ark., March 17, 1882.

H. G. L.—Address the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

B.—For list of Army officers on college duty whose terms expire in 1890, see JOURNAL of January 11, page 390.

E. J. D. B.—Write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy for copy of circular giving full particulars as to qualifications for admission, etc.

"M" asks: Do the present Reg. N. C. Staff officers require warrants signed as per G. O. 36, A. G. O. c. s., or only upon re-enlistment? Ans.—They should have new warrants signed as provided for in G. O. 36.

C. W. B. writes: "What is the position assumed by the men as soon as they have rallied by company?" Ans.—Par. 37, Tactics, will give you full information. We cannot spare the space for a reprint of the Tactics.

New York.—There are five districts in the city of Philadelphia—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th. The 2d has just been filled. There will not be a vacancy in either of the others until 1895 unless one or more of the present representatives should fail. The men bill of naval cadets averages about \$15 or \$16 per month.

H. A. asks: In what Congressional District No. 290 W. 43d street, New York City, is the name of the representative, and when a vacancy will occur in the U. S. M. A. for that district? Ans.—11th Congressional District. It will be vacant in 1894. The Hon. John Quinn is the present representative in Congress of that district.

D. O. B.—A cadetship at West Point and its contingent career are well worth trying for. If you have only evenings to spare for study, why not try and engage the services of an experienced tutor. Write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy for a copy of circular, which will show you the particular course of study you ought to follow.

Sergeant-Major asks: Will you kindly inform me through "Answers to Correspondents" in your Journal, if practicable, what shape the legislation for the increase of non-commissioned officers pay stands in Congress? Is there any likelihood of any favorable action being taken during the present session? Ans.—Committee will probably report favorably within the next 10 days. See editorial on this subject.

Abraham asks: If a soldier is arrested and tried, and found not guilty, and is returned to duty after an absence of six months or more, is he entitled to pay proper due him by the Government and can he also lay claim for commutation of rations during the period of absence in hands of civil authorities? Ans.—He is entitled to the pay for the months of confinement, but not to commutation of rations.

H. K., Co. C, 3d Infantry, Fort Meade, writes: I would respectfully ask a decision on the following point: "Company being company front at a halt, is it tactical to execute the following command: 'Right about, march,' to face the company to the rear? If so, how is the movement executed? Ans.—This command is intended only for squad instruction. Decision Lieutenant General, Aug. 12, 1887, 4463, A. G. O., says: "Although the about by company is

recognized in Par. 54. Tactics, yet it is not mentioned in the school of the company, and, as there are no commands prescribed for it, it is not a proper movement in that school." The proper commands are given in Par. 228, Tactics.

N. P. D. asks the cost and where he can purchase "Simple Elements of Navigation," by Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N.? Ans.—From the publishers, John Wiley & Sons, 53 East 10th street, N. Y. Price, \$2.

J. F. S. asks where he can purchase "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, Particulars of the Vessels of the World," referred to in our issue of Nov. 2, 1889, mentioned in article on "Warships and Merchant Marine?" Ans.—D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, N. Y. Price, \$3.

J. T.—Write to Adjutant, Military Academy, for copy of pamphlet giving full information. Our artillery and cavalry are fully up to the standard considering their professional advantages. Fort Riley, Kas., has, we believe, the largest garrison of any of our military posts, Forts Leavenworth and Clark coming next.

M. E. C.—There is a *Tethys* and a *Thetis* known to mythology; both sea deities. *Tethys* had 3,000 daughters called Oceanides. One of these was the mother of *Thetis*, who was in her turn the mother of *Achilles*, the invulnerable. As *Tethys* is poetically used to express the sea, D. B. Fox was correct in this use of it in the verses we published last week.

H. asks: 1. How many guns has a light battery of artillery? Ans.—Four.

2. In the parade of an infantry regiment, where do the adjutant and the quartermaster ride? Ans.—At reviews, parades and inspections the adjutant takes place three yards to the right of the front rank. The surgeon, Q. M., and other staff officers in the order of rank, from right to left, are on the left of the colonel and three yards in his rear.

3. Where do cavalry lieutenants ride with their troops? Ans.—The adjutant is on the line of the chiefs of platoon, and three yards outside of the right flank of the battalion. Cavalry lieutenants, in column of platoons, ride in front of the centre of the platoon, the group of his horse one yard from the heads of the horses of the troop. In column of fours he is on the left of the leading four. In line (battalion line) he has the same place as in column of platoons, i. e., in front of the centre of the platoon.

J. T. T. asks: 1. In skirmish drill, when trumpet signals are used, what signal is sounded when the captain wishes to assemble the line of skirmishers? Ans.—No signal is sounded.

2. Has the revised edition of Infantry Tactics yet been published for general use? Ans.—No.

H. L. C. asks: 1. How far from New York to Willets Point? Ans.—17 miles.

2. Do lieutenants on duty with battalion of Engineers keep horses? Are they allowed forage? Ans.—Yes.

3. Who do these lieutenants use as servants? Ans.—They hire them the same as any one else.

4. Are they on parade or drill mounted or on foot? Ans.—On foot.

5. Do they get mounted pay? Ans.—Yes.

Cocoma asks: 1. A discharged soldier re-enlisting at a recruiting depot, and being granted a furlough for four months after being assigned to the company of his choice, is it contemplated that he will join his company upon the expiration of his furlough at his expense or report back to depot for Government transportation to the station of his company? Ans.—The usual way would be to report back at depot at expiration of his furlough and receive Government transportation to his company.

2. The 10th Article of War has been amended, see G. O. 45, A. G. O., 1890, published in JOURNAL of April 28, page 658.

3. Until the bill authorizing discharge by purchase becomes a law, it cannot be said that regulations will be established to carry out its provisions.

Inquirer asks: 1. Position of the drawn sabre at double time for a dismounted artillery private? Ans.—An artillery soldier is not supposed to double time with sabre drawn, except perhaps as an individual, when he would naturally take the position of "port sabre," which would be impracticable in ranks.

2. Position of the drawn sabre at trot and gallop? Ans.—The position of "carry sabre" mounted does not change at increased gait.

3. In battery guard mount does the 1st sergeant, on halting on the parade ground, dress his detail before turning it over to the batt. officer of the day? There is no mention of his so doing made in the tactics. Besides the command "rear open order," given by the officer of the day immediately after, would seem to render the dressing of the

guard by the 1st sergeant unnecessary. Ans.—The guard detail is turned over to the officer of the day without being dressed, and he then commands "open ranks, march."

F. L.—There are about a dozen civilian candidates from the Pacific Coast, four or five of which are from California. The chances for civilian appointments during the present year seem to be good. The seven regiment artillery bill is likely to become a law, which, with vacancies now existing in the Army, will provide enough places for the entire graduating class of this year, so that nearly all vacancies occurring between July 1 and January 1, 1891, will be available for non-commissioned officers (about half a dozen) and civilians. It is the intention of the War Department to limit civilian appointments to members of National Guard and graduates of the State colleges having Army officers as instructors, whether the pending bill for the purpose becomes a law or not.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The gray, smokeless, Swedish powder, invented by Mr. Skoglund, has quite recently been tested in Russia, as well as in Sweden, with satisfactory results.

On March 27 some experimental shooting took place at Finspong with a new rapid-firing gun constructed by Mr. Harold Thronsen, with results considered exceedingly satisfactory. Several series of ten shots were fired, and all compassed within 25 seconds. All the shots hit the target within a space of 245 millimetres high and 170 millimetres broad.

In Belgium the *casals d'outrance* with guns of Belgian make still go on, although the authorities, pressed on every hand, have not consented to put the Krupp guns to like tests. A mortar of 87 cm. has been submitted to a tension of about 5,000 atmospheres, though it was constructed for 1,400 only. A gun of 12 cm. made for 2,000 atmospheres has stood 5,000, and a second specimen, which is still being tortured, has gone beyond that. Two mortars of 15 cm. were burst without any information being secured as to the pressure, through some stupidity. A shelling piece of 15 cm., intended for 1,700 atmos-

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spheres, has resisted more than 6,000; and a gun of the same calibre, made for 2,400 atmospheres, has resisted 8,000; while a second specimen, still in the hands of the torturers, has been subjected to even a greater pressure than that. Herr Krupp throws cold water upon the Belgian resistance trials, and says that the level of the trials has been reduced below that hitherto required for his own guns. This, of course, is stoutly denied, and a Liege paper asserts that it would be impossible to find a lower level than that of the trials of the Essen products in Belgium. "The makers of Belgian steel would have been ashamed to ask such ridiculous tests for their metal." In the final comparative trials at Beverloo the Belgian mortars and shelling-pieces were shown to be incontestably superior in accuracy of fire, the fire of the Krupp pieces giving lateral deviations which were sometimes considerable. With the 15-cm. gun the difference between the two pieces was less notable, but, as an officer of the Belgian Engineers writing to the *Belgique Militaire* alleges, that was due to the fact that the Royal foundry had been obliged to preserve generally the Krupp model in regard to form, weight and projectiles.

According to a French paper, the melinite projectiles which are being issued to a few ships by way of trial, are ticklish objects to handle. The other day, when some seamen were engaged in filling shells of this nature, one of them dropped on the deck and immediately exploded by the concussion of its fall. Although the projectile was small, being intended only for the quick-firing guns of the *Duquesne*, the man, who was standing near, was nearly blown to pieces by the force of the explosion. His head was split open and his arms and legs partially severed from his body. It is evident that there are disadvantages in the use of some of the more recent resources of civilization.

The Ordnance and Fortification Board, which was called before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Wednesday in connection with the fortification bill, took advantage of their presence in Washington by holding a meeting to dispose of accumulated business, and thus postpone the regular meeting set for May 13 to the following month. Among the questions considered at this special meeting was the request from the Bureau of Ord-

nance for an allotment of funds for the construction of 10 more of the 5-inch siege guns of the type which has been so successfully tested during the last year. The request was approved. The Board also devoted some time to the subject of gun carriages, the disappearing carriage of Lieut. Wm. B. Gordon, Ord. Dept. coming in for special attention.

The nickel-steel armor-plate 6x8 ft. and 10½ inches thick, recently ordered by the Naval Ordnance Bureau from Schneider and Co. of Creusot, France, for experimental purposes, has arrived in this country and will shortly be erected at the Annapolis proving grounds, where two large wooden target frames are now being put in place. The tests of this plate will be under similar conditions to those prescribed for armor-plates of American manufacture as set forth in the Department's circular of Dec. 27, 1889.

The representative in Washington of the Rodmann-Tilford method of tempering steel informs us that they have arranged with Carnegie, Phipps and Co., of Pittsburgh, for the manufacture of a large steel plate of the dimensions called for by the Navy Department's circular, which they expect to receive and put through their process of hardening in time for submission to the Department for test during the present fiscal year.

A LESSON OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

To the volume recently published by Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf., the *London Army and Navy Gazette* devotes an editorial in its issue of April 12. Of it the *Gazette* says:

"The outline maps which accompany his book are too small and confused to be satisfactory. We may at the outset correct Lieut. Wagner's hypothesis that Von Benedek's unfavorable opinion of the Prussians—by the bye, he was not field marshal, as Lieut. Wagner calls him, but Feld-Zeugmeister von Benedek—was generally felt, because the war of 1864 had given observant military critics in Europe a very high opinion of the Prussian troops and their armament. In this country, Sir Hope Grant, and several officers who might be called prominent, ex-

pressed their belief that the Prussians would be victorious, before a shot was fired. Lieut. Wagner is not aware that Benedek always attributed a large share in the disasters of the campaign to Gen. Clam-Gallas, who was ordered not to engage should Prince Frederick Charles and the Elbe army combine in an attack on him. Clam-Gallas attributed his defeat to an Imperial Archduke, and the King of Saxony had to share to some degree in the obloquy. Whatever the cause, it is certain that the rout of the Austrians and Saxons at Gitschin arrested the whole movement of Benedek's army from Josefstadt, converted it into a confused and disorderly concentration on the right bank of the Elbe outside the fortress of Koniggratz, and did much to disorganize and demoralize the united Imperial and Saxon armies. Benedek credited himself with the plan of a campaign to which Gitschin gave the death blow. The misfortunes which followed were the natural consequences of the complete frustration of his scheme. Benedek was unfortunate at the same time on the left and on the right of his central position on the Elbe. The Crown Prince was advancing rapidly towards Dubenetz, and Benedek could not now throw the corps with which he intended, before the Crown Prince could arrive, to overwhelm Prince Frederick Charles near Gitschin. If he had at once turned with his whole force upon the Crown Prince, he would have had great chances in his favor. The vigor of his resistance on the line of Bistritz checked the whole of the first army, and exhausted its resources almost to the last reserve.

"Lieut. Wagner, in his account of the battle, which is generally exact and clear, makes a mistake when he says that the Crown Prince could trace the direction of the lines of the Austrians and Prussians in the valley of the Bistritz from the heights of Choteborak. He could do nothing of the kind. In fact, so little did he know of the position, that he directed the march of his columns to a clump of green trees (*Zum grünen Baum*) on the rising ground to the east of Olmutz, than which, as it happened, he could have steered no better course. In his criticisms on the action, the American officer takes a natural pride in pointing out that the sum total of the killed and wounded at Gettysburg was more, though the combined strength of the armies was less than that of the Austrian army alone; but Gettysburg lasted three days. It is impossible to say, if Benedek had been Lee, and his army Confederate, that they would not have stood their ground

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the next day on the bank of the Elbe. Had the Federal troops been armed with breech loaders and the Confederates with muzzle loaders, it may be doubted whether there would have been so much backbone in the latter as our author supposes. He is naturally vexed that Col. Clery should not have heard of Johnson's works on the Kemesaw (Kenesaw) mountain, and that Prussians and Austrians alike contemned American experience in the use of cavalry. Lieut. Wagner ought to have observed the material difference between operations in Bohemia and in Georgia. A Steward (Stuart), an Ashby, or a Morgan would not, we believe, have effected much had he been let loose in Moravia. Valuable lessons, no doubt, may be learned from the American war, especially in avoiding the errors which led to frightful and useless sacrifice of life, the costly consequences of the incompetence of commanders, and of the indiscipline of soldiers in the early actions of the campaign—in such dreadful fields as Burnside figured in at Fredericksburg, and which reached the highest development in the magnificent error of Lee's invasion of Maryland. If the American Army of to day contains a large proportion of officers as zealous and well-informed in their profession as Lieut. Wagner, in charge of troops as steady and resolute as those who fought in the last years of the great civil war, the United States may depend with confidence upon her Army in any struggle that may await the republic.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Powers have acknowledged, in very courteous terms, the receipt of the notification of the establishment by France of a blockade on the Dahomeyan coast.

The wife of the Shah of Persia has recently been operated on in Vienna for blindness caused by glaucoma. On the day of the operation the three eunuchs of the lady's suite insisted on remaining in the room, and almost assaulted the oculist when he asked the lady to remove her veil. The eunuchs proposed that the veil should be cut around the eye when it was necessary to see that organ, but nowhere else. The Persian Minister and the eunuchs had to be removed by force before the operation could be proceeded with.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "A loan of two millions sterling was recently raised in Paris for the purchase of ships-of-war for Portugal. A naval delegation has also been sent to New York to conclude contracts for the construction of four first-class cruisers resembling the Philadelphia, and a second class cruiser of 3,500 tons, capable of steaming 19 knots. The American builders are naturally elated at this sign of vitality in the industry they have lately been at such pains to build up."

The Turkish Government is again directing its attention towards improving its Navy, which has for some time been utterly neglected. It proposes to equip such of the old types of ships as are still serviceable with more modern appliances, and to build new ships on the latest systems. New dock-yards are to be constructed at Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and at Tripoli, on the Barbary Coast.

At Toulon, Rear-Admiral Parry presented the 4th French Marine Infantry Regiment with its repatched colors, which had been torn up by the officers of the corps during the campaign of 1870, so as to save it from the Germans. Each officer kept a portion of the flag, and after a long lapse of years it has now been sewn together by the hands of the wives of the generals and colonels of the corps.

The performance of the French submarine vessel *Gymnote* have, it is reported, been eclipsed by those of the *Goubet*, a submarine air-tight boat, built on a plan which enables it to dive down straight in deep water like a duck and get on a horizontal plane before it touches the bottom, whereas the *Gymnote* has to dive on a gradual plane, and disturbs the water above it, thus betraying its presence. The *Goubet* is now so perfect that it can be steered in any direction, can double about with extraordinary speed, or stop quite still, and remain under water several hours. In muddy water, however, it is at a great disadvantage.

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WEST POINT, N. Y., April 29, 1890.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 29th day of May, 1890, for resetting four (4) steam boilers as per plan and specifications to be seen at the office of Quartermaster Military Academy. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blanks furnished upon application. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Resetting Boilers" and addressed to the undersigned. CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

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For Soups, Sauces,
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AND THEREFORE
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JAS. E. WALKER, 30 Jacob St., N. Y.

(From the St. James's Gazette.)

BISMARCK AS AN ORGAN GRINDER.

PRINCE BISMARCK was one day passing through the Royal Palace at Berlin, when he entered a room in which the young princes were merrily romping and dancing to the music of a barrel organ. The youngsters insisted that Prince Bismarck should stay and dance with them. "I am too old," said the stiff and stately septuagenarian, "and really I cannot dance, but if the Crown Prince will dance I will grind the organ." The bargain was at once struck. The Crown Prince joined his two brothers, and Prince Bismarck ground away merrily at the organ while the children danced on in high glee. In the midst of their mirth the door opened and the young Kaiser entered. He smiled to see the redoubtable Reichskanzler grinding the barrel organ, and, after a word of greeting to his sons, he observed in mock displeasure to Prince Bismarck: "You begin in good time to make the heir apparent dance to your piping. Why, this is the fourth generation of Hohenzollerns to whom you devote yourself!"

ACCIDENTS TO STEAM MACHINERY.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks it is remarkable that, during a period of 50 years, only one ship of the Royal Navy has actually broken her shaft at sea, and that one was the old *James Watt*, off Malta, in 1800. Two most serious accidents have recently happened to the machinery of seagoing ships—one in the Royal Navy, the other in the mercantile marine. Neither disaster could have occurred, it holds, had the services and duties of the two ships been reversed. So far as we know, it is not on record, that in any merchant ship a sheet of flame has suddenly leapt out of the ashpit into the stokehold, with the unexpectedness of a flash of lightning, and slain or maimed those unfortunate enough to be in its way. And yet this peculiar phenomenon has occurred on several previous occasions when her Majesty's ships have been undergoing their steam trials, though happily without the fatal results which will cause the *Barracouta's* name to be long remembered at Sheerness. The conclusions arrived at by the coroner's jury, aided by the guidance of experts, is that the water dripping from the tubes was converted into steam, which prevented the flame finding its way through them, and that it therefore shot out into the stokehold instead. But to this theory the *Gazette* objects that it assumes that all the tubes gave way at once, and that the sudden leakage of water was instantaneously converted into a volume of steam sufficient to produce the "blocking" effect which is said to have led to the calamity. The mishap to the engine of the *City of Paris*, which might so easily have turned out a thousand times worse than the *Barracouta's*, is much easier to understand—in fact, there is now no mystery about it at all.

The screw shaft of the port engine snapped clean like a carrot; the engine, freed from the resistance of the propeller, raced for a few seconds at a frightful velocity, and, as was inevitable, at once collapsed and crumbled under the extravagant strain. Had the *City of Paris* been fitted with a really trustworthy governor, the shaft indeed would have broken, but its breaking would have inflicted no damage on the engine. To be efficient, a governor must be continuous in working and absolutely automatic in action. It must diminish or entirely shut off the steam when required, in the calmest weather as when the ship is pitching bows under. No governor that depends for its action on the varying height of a column of water, consequent on a vessel's motion, is worth the trouble and expense of fitting. It is worse than useless, because it tempts people to rely on an untrustworthy instrument. Yet of this type, we are informed, was the one fitted in the *City of Paris*. Manifestly it could afford nothing in smooth water.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of April 22:

W. E. Hadlock, Wenham, Mass., bell and engine indicator for pilot houses of steam vessels.
H. M. Caldwell, Worcester, Mass., fire arm.
T. Patterson, Boston, Mass., fuse-block.
F. G. Warrell, Philadelphia, Pa., fuse-block.
G. Phillips, Corsicana, Tex., fuse for shells.
D. C. McIntyre, Detroit, Mich., gangplank.
J. Frick, Laramie, Wyo., cane-gun.
J. Frick, Laramie, Wyo., gunlock.
J. G. Accies, London, County of Middlesex, Eng., machine gun.
E. I. Herrick, Rangeley, Me., gun with reversible barrels.
J. B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, pointing or laying guns.
D. Taylor, Liverpool, Eng., pillow or bolster for saving life at sea.
J. Christensen, Kansas City, Mo., life-preserver.
A. Victoria, Troy, N. Y., breechloading ordnance.
J. S. Morton, New York, means for propelling vessels.
M. Garland, Bay City, Mich., apparatus for raising sunken vessels.
E. Chaffey, Santa Monica, Cal., wave-motor.

It is now said to be decided that the spiked helmet of the German Army is to be replaced by an inconspicuous kepi. This change will have only one disadvantage—it will deprive the German soldier of protection against lightning.—*Paris Edition Herald.*

PROFESSOR PFAU, of Chicago, Ill., writes to Messrs. Armour and Co., under date March 24, 1890: "I used your Extract during my last Course of Cooking. There is no better in the market in regard to strength and flavor, and I cheerfully recommend the same to all families who wish to make rich soups and sauces. It is much cheaper than the meat stock and always ready."
The life and flavor of the beef are retained by Armour's process and is not burned out.

**CATARRH.
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.
A NEW HOME TREATMENT.**

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

THERE is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at its flood, leads to "Tansil's Punch," America's finest 5c. Cigar.

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use *ANGOSTURA BITTERS* to secure a good digestion, but the genuine only, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

PEAR'S is the purest and best Soap ever made.

BIRTHS.

STEWART.—At Washington, D. C., April 18, to the wife of Lieutenant John W. Stewart, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

GREENE-DAVIES.—In Janesville, Wis., April 23, by the Rev. James Stidell, at Trinity Church, Lieutenant FRANCIS E. GREENE, U. S. Navy, and IDA ISABELLA, daughter of E. H. Davies, Esq.

SWAINE-JONES.—At Dayton, Ohio, April 23, Lieutenant WILLIAM M. SWAINE, 22d U. S. Infantry, to Miss ADA M. JONES.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At Hartford, Conn., April 29, Mrs. CORDELLA WILLIAMS BUTLER, wife of Dr. John S. Butler, and mother of Capt. J. H. Butler, U. S. A.

HAMILTON.—At Monroeville, Ohio, MARY WITHERELL ROBY HAMILTON, wife of Captain F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery.

MARVIN.—At Summerville, S. C., April 21, Mrs. KATHA A. MARVIN, daughter of the late General E. B. Alexander, U. S. Army.

PHYSICIANS RECOGNIZE IN

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A wonderful water for all Kidney and Liver Troubles. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. It is remarkable, Alkaline Lithiated Water with wonderful mineral virtues. As a Table Water it is unequalled.

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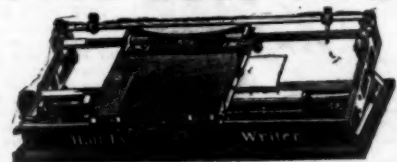
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 Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Army Building, Whitehall St., New York
 City, April 25, 1890.—Sealed proposals in triplicate are invited and will be received here
 until 12 o'clock M., May 27, 1890, for supply-
 ing steamers by charter to take the place of
 the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Ordona
 and Atlantic, respectively, when required
 during the fiscal ending June 30, 1891. The
 steamers whose services may be required under
 this advertisement must be about the size of
 the vessels above named, and must include
 an engineer and a fireman. The vessels must be
 staunch, in first-class order in every respect,
 well equipped and found, and conform fully
 to the requirements of the law. Coal will be
 furnished by the Department. Proposals must
 state the price per day of 24 hours for each
 vessel, and how much per hour for day service
 and for night service, and must include
 the service required. The remainder of
 the crew will be furnished by the Depart-
 ment. The vessels when required must be
 furnished immediately or at such time as the
 Department may designate. The Govern-
 ment reserves the right to reject any or all
 proposals. Proposals should be indorsed:
 "Proposals for Steamboat Service," and ad-
 dressed to the undersigned, R. N. BATCHELDER,
 Deputy Quartermaster Gen., U.S.A.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 17, 1890.
 Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual
 conditions, will be received here until 11
 o'clock, A. M. (central standard time), Satur-
 day, the 17th day of May, 1890, for furnishing
 at the Q. M. Depot here, various articles of
 quartermaster's stores, such as stationery,
 ranges, wagons, carts, wagon parts; black-
 smiths', wheelwrights', carpenters', saddlers',
 painters', and miscellaneous tools; iron, hard-
 ware, paints, oils, rubber hose, horse and
 mule shoes, horse shoe nails, etc. Preference
 will be given to articles of domestic produc-
 tion or manufacture, conditions of quality
 and price (including in the price of foreign
 productions or manufactures the duty thereon)
 being equal. Government reserves the right to
 reject any or all proposals, and to accept the
 whole or any part of the supplies bid for.
 All information furnished on applica-
 tion to this office. Envelopes containing
 proposals should be marked "Proposals for
 Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to
 Colonel HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant
 Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Depot
 Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—
 Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary,
 Army Building, No. 30 Whitehall Street, New
 York City, April 15th, 1890.—Sealed proposals
 in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions,
 will be received at this Office, until 10 o'clock
 A. M., on Thursday, May 15th, 1890, for fur-
 nishing such supplies as may be required by
 the Subsistence Department, United States
 Army. Subsistence Stores—Corned Beef, Flour,
 Candles, Soap, Salt, Coffee, Green, Java,
 Mocha, &c. &c. Subsistence Property—
 Paper, Steel Pens, Liquid Measures, &c. &c.
 Preference given to all articles of "domestic
 production and manufacture"—for such
 details see schedule. Information with con-
 ditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds,
 modes of packing, &c., obtained at this Office.
 The right is reserved to reject any or all propo-
 sals. Envelopes containing bids, should be
 marked "Proposals for Subsistence Sup-
 plies, opened May 15th, 1890," and addressed
 to the undersigned, G. BELLE, A.C.O.S., U.S.A.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall St., New York City,
 April 24, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in trip-
 licate, will be received here until 12 o'clock
 M., May 28, 1890, and then opened, for supply-
 ing and delivering fuel, forage and straw
 required at New York City, Willets Point
 and David's Island, N. Y. H., and Sandy
 Hook, N. J., during the fiscal year ending
 June 30, 1891. Full information will be fur-
 nished by this office on application. Prefer-
 ence will be given to articles of domestic
 production, conditions of quality and price
 (including in the price of foreign productions
 the duty thereon) being equal. The U. S.
 reserves the right to reject any or all propo-
 sals. Envelopes containing proposals should
 be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and
 Straw," and addressed to R. N. BATCHELDER,
 Deputy Quartermaster Gen., U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—New York Depot
 of the Quartermaster's Department,
 Army Building, Whitehall Street, April 26,
 1890.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be re-
 ceived here until 12 o'clock, M., May 29, 1890,
 and then opened, for the transportation from
 Long Island City, and from Pier 3, East River,
 or elsewhere in New York City, to the Cypress
 Hills National Cemetery, of the remains of
 soldiers who may die at military posts in this
 harbor and vicinity, whenever required, from
 July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891. A plain hearse
 must be furnished, and carriages when re-
 quired for those who must necessitate accom-
 pany the remains. Proposals must state
 separately the price for each carriage and
 the price for each hearse, which must include
 all expenses for removal of the remains to
 the grave. Digging and refilling of the
 graves to be done by the Government. The
 Government reserves the right to reject any
 or all proposals. Proposals should be en-
 dorsed "Proposals for transporting remains,"
 and addressed to the undersigned, R. N. BATCHELDER,
 Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

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 others at the foot of the encircling hills,
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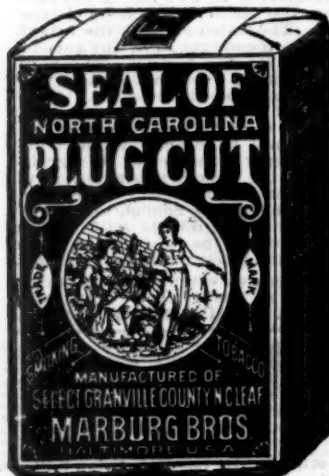
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